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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

VOL. II. No. 441. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
LAST NIGHT OF THE ITALIAN OPERAS

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America). Signor Mario, Signor Aniello Luise, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chierici, Signor Ferri, and Signor Ciampi. Soggeritore—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi. Leader—Mr. Levy.

On This SATURDAY, SEPT. 29th, LUCREZIA BORGIA—Lucrezia Borgia, Madame Grisi; Orsini, Madame Viardot Garcia; Gennaro, Signor Mario; Alfonso, Signor Graziani; Gubetta, Signor Fallar; Rustighello, Signor Chierici; Vitellozzo, Signor Kinni.

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.
The usual PRAYER MEETING will be held This Evening (SATURDAY), in the School-room adjoining the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, at Eight o'clock p.m. On TO-MORROW (Sunday), Sept. 30th, Divine Service will be held in this Chapel at 7 o'clock Morning, 12 Noon, and 7 in the Evening; after which service a Special Prayer Meeting will be held, to which any who are seeking Christ are affectionately invited.

ST. MARY'S YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
The Weekly Meetings of this Association will (D.V.) be resumed on MONDAY EVENING next, at Eight o'clock, in the PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, LOWER DOMINICK-STREET.
Young Men desirous of joining the Association are invited to attend.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts.
The Session of 1860-61 will be opened on Monday, 1st October, at Eight o'clock p.m. by Sir Robert Kane, M.D., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director, in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, with an Address on the "Industrial History and Uses of Fatty Substances."
Admission by Ticket.
Admission Tickets may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East, and at the Royal Dublin Society House, Kildare-street.
(By order)
GEORGE PENNY, Clerk to the Museum.
Museum of Irish Industry, Sept. 24th, 1860.

LONGFORD INFIRMARY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the GOVERNORS of the above Institution will, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, proceed to Elect a MATRON, in the room of Mrs. Irwin, resigned.
Candidates for the appointment must present themselves personally, with their Testimonials.
Salary—Twenty-five Pounds per annum, with apartments, coals, candles, and milk.
Further particulars may be had by applying to
CHARLES H. HYDE, Registrar.
Longford Infirmary, 8th Sept., 1860.

ONE GUINEA.—
NOTICE.—On the 1st OCTOBER NEXT new Members will be admissible for the ensuing Fifteen Months for ONE GUINEA.
NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY AND CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1729.
Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.
Arago's Popular Astronomy; Mill's Dissertations and Discussions; Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History; Labart's Handbook of the Arts; Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art; Ruskin's Works; The Senses and the Intellect, by Bain; Hood's Memorials; Darwin on the Origin of Species; all the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, September 15, 1860.

TO BUILDERS.
RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.
TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a Protestant Chapel within the grounds of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Manager's Office. Tenders, under seal, endorsed "Tender for Chapel," to be sent to the Governors of the Asylum, on or before 12 o'clock, on the 22nd OCTOBER next.
The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, and security will be required for the due execution of the work.
(By order)
JOSHUA NUNN, Secretary.
26th September, 1860.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £40) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. Stanford, D.D., Dublin. J. J. Macsorley, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. Fleury, D.D., Dublin. John Rainsford, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.
H. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 30, Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1; each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s. per the Rev. Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott £3; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £1; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Greham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1.

DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY COMPANY.
FINGAL FARMING SOCIETY CATTLE SHOW AT BALBRIGGAN,
MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER.
In addition to the usual Train accommodation, there will be a Special First, Second, and Third Class Train, leaving Balbriggan on that day, at 10-30 p.m., to enable parties attending the dinner to return to Dublin and the intermediate stations.
(By order)
J. P. CULVERWELL, Secretary.
Amiens-street Terminus, Dublin, 28th September, 1860.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.
KINGSTOWN LINE.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
In consequence of the change in the arrival and departure of the mail packets between Holyhead and Kingstown, the following alterations will take place in the running of the Trains between Westland-row, Kingstown, and Bray, on and after Monday, 1st of October:—
DOWN WEEK DAYS.
The 5-15 p.m. Train will run from Westland-row to Kingstown, calling at Blackrock, but will not go beyond Kingstown. There will be a Train from Kingstown to Bray at 5-57 p.m., in connection with the 5-30 p.m. Train from Westland-row.
The 6-27 p.m. from Kingstown to Bray, and the 9-27 p.m. from Kingstown to Dalkey, will be discontinued.
UP WEEK DAYS.
The 6-5 p.m. from Ballybrack to Kingstown will be discontinued. The 8-55 p.m. from Bray to Kingstown will not start till 9-25 p.m.
Westland-row, Sept. 27, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MOATE OCTOBER FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12 a.m.	Enfield	6.18 a.m.
Clonsilla	5.18 "	Moyvalley	6.26 "
Lucan	5.23 "	Hill of Down	6.38 "
Leixlip	5.32 "	Killucan	7.0 "
Maynooth	5.44 "	Mullingar	7.20 "
Kilcock	5.54 "	Castletown	7.36 "
Ferns Lock	6.3 "	Streamstown	7.46 "

And will arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Down Train leaving Moate at 1-42 p.m., and the Up Train leaving at 2-50 afternoon, for all Stations at which these Trains call, as per Company's Time Tables.
N.B.—Special Trains for the conveyance of cattle will be in readiness.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Dublin, 10th Sept. 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley	6.24 a.m.
Clonsilla	5.16 "	Hill of Down	6.36 "
Lucan	5.22 "	Killucan	6.50 "
Leixlip	5.30 "	Mullingar	7.10 "
Maynooth	5.40 "	Castletown	7.30 "
Kilcock	5.54 "	Streamstown	7.40 "
Ferns Lock	6.0 "	Moate	7.51 "
Enfield	6.15 "	Athlone	8.16 "

And will arrive in Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-48 p.m., for all Stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—Special cattle trains, at Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th October, the Train leaving Dublin at 4 0 p.m., will stop at Maynooth and Kilcock, to take up passengers for Ballinasloe only.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

Sermons.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' FUND SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
A SERMON will (D.V.) be Preached in Clondalkin Church, in behalf of the above Society,
On TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30,
By the Rev. ROBERT WHELAN, A.M.,
And a Collection made in aid of its Funds.
There are at present in various parts of Ireland, mainly depending upon assistance from this Society, 44 Curates actively engaged in the discharge of their sacred duties, in parishes or districts whose population amounts to nearly 342,000, of whom 76,447 are members of the United Church of England and Ireland.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preacher, or by the Rev. H. VERE WHITE, Secretary, at the Office, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon. Sermon by the Rev. E. SCOTT.
*MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m. Sermon.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.
*NOTE.—On this evening, and at the same hour, Prayer might also be made in every household throughout the United Kingdom; and thus a NATIONAL PRAYER MEETING may be held by myriads of people, on every Monday, before the Throne of the Eternal, to offer through Jesus the Sacrifice of prayer and praise.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.
On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) SERMONS will (D.V.) be preached, and collections made, in the following Churches on behalf of the above-named Society.
TRINITY CHURCH, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, BY THE Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, A.B., Minister of St. Matthias' Church, Adelaide-road.
ST. GEORGES' CHURCH, BY THE Rev. ARTHUR D. MACNAMARA, A.B., Deputation Secretary to the Society.
Contributions will be thankfully received at the Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

ZION CHAPEL, KING'S INNS-STREET.
The Rev. DAVID HARDING, Minister.
The subject of Discourse at the above Place of Worship, on Lord's Day, SEPT. 30th (TO-MORROW), will (D.V.) be the following—
Morning Service at 12 o'clock:
"CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT."
Evening Service at 7 o'clock:
"SPIRITUALISM IN THE BIBLE."
N.B.—The Evening Service will be closed, as usual, with a short Prayer Meeting, in which all are affectionately invited to join, and at which hymns from "Times of Refreshing" are sung.

THE REV. J. B. SMYTH, OF BELFAST,
WILL (D.V.) PREACH ON TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7 o'clock,
IN THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD.
On TO-MORROW (Sunday) 30th SEPT., the Rev. WILLIAM F. STEVENSON, of the Rathgar Presbyterian Church, will preach in the SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD, at 12 o'clock Noon, and 7 o'clock Evening, when collections will be made to pay off the debt due by the congregation.
The liberal contributions of the members and friends of the Church are earnestly requested on that occasion.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
ON NEXT LORD'S DAY, SEPTEMBER 30, Two SERMONS will be preached (D.V.) by the Rev. WM. LEESE GILES (the Minister of the Place). Subject in the Morning, commencing at 12 o'clock, "Fear's Question and Faith's Reply." In the Evening, at 7 o'clock, a Funeral Sermon, "Blessed are the Dead that Die in the Lord."
Mr. Giles will also preach (D.V.) on Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

ITALIAN MISSIONS.
SCOTS' CHURCH, MARY'S ABBEY.
The Rev. J. HALL will preach in this Church next LORD'S DAY, at Twelve o'clock, and Seven o'clock evening, and collections will be made to aid the Waldenses in evangelising Italy.

OPEN AIR SERVICES—ROTUNDO GARDENS.
On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY, SEPT. 30, 1860), there will (D.V.) be Divine Service at Four o'clock in the evening, conducted by ministers of various churches, who affectionately invite their fellow-sinners. "Whosoever will, let him take the Water of Life freely."—Rev. xxii. 17.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m., Rev. GEORGE ROBINSON, M.A., Vicar of Keynsham, Somerset.
Subject—"Be ready for the Coming of the Lord."—Matt. xxiv. 44.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—Rev. HORACE NOEL, A.M. Subject—"Purgatory." "The Blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from all sin."—John i. 7.
Purgatory is, according to the Church of Rome, "a purgatorial fire, in which the souls of the pious, having been tortured for a limited time, are expiated, in order that an entrance into the eternal country may be opened to them."
Is not Purgatory the grand centre of the Roman Catholic religion?

Penances satisfy for
Indulgences dispense with
Masses extricate from
The Scapular a remedy against
Merits free from
The Rosary shortens
The Priests' income derived from
The Priests' power maintained by } PURGATORY!

Roman Catholics! you see that Purgatory is the grand centre of your religion. Now turn to God's Word, and see that Purgatory is the grand means by which your Church—
1stly. Contradicts the Scripture doctrine of the full and complete justification of all sinners as soon as they believe in Christ. Rom v 1, 10, 11; viii 1, 33, 34; Eph i 7; iv 32; Col ii 13.
2ndly. Sets aside the completeness of Christ's work, and the full efficacy of Christ's sacrifice. John i 29; Heb i 3; x 2; vii 25; 1 Pet i 18, 19; 1 John i 7; ii 2; Rev vii 14.
3rdly. Opposes the Word of God, which represents the souls of believers as entering into rest and happiness immediately after this life. Luke xxiii 43; 2 Cor v 6-8; Phil i 23; 2 Tim iv 8; Rev xiv 13.
Can such be the religion of Christ? Did not Christ say, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God?" And does not your Church rather say, How hardly shall they that have no riches (to pay for masses) be kept out of the kingdom of God?
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

Education.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 28, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.
References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.
MONSIEUR DU GUE'S Daily Evening French Classes for Gentlemen will be opened on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER,
From 7 till 9 o'clock,
99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, (Near Harcourt-street.)

FRENCH CLASSES.
M. DE BLONDINE, A.B., of the University of Paris, 29, TALBOT-STREET, will commence on the 1st of OCTOBER, his select Winter Classes—in the middle of the day for Ladies; in the Evening for Gentlemen.
The Pupils, according to their proficiency in the language, will be formed into Three Classes. Beginners, Advanced and Conversational.
Terms, for two lessons in the week, One Guinea per quarter, payable in advance.
Apply Monday and Thursday, between 12½ and 2½ p.m., or between 6 and 7 in the Evening.

SCHOOL FOR GENERAL AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.
No. 6, HUME-STREET.
Mr. WM. HEARLE, A.M., Ex-Schol., T.C.D. / Mr. WM. MORTIMER, A.M., T.C.D. } Principals.
WANTED, by the Principals of the above school, a small, level FIELD, at the South side of Dublin, within easy distance of Hume-street, as a play-ground for the pupils of their Establishment.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.
Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 3, College-street.
N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.
Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.
Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
In the matter of the Estate of John Jackson, Owner; Ex-parte Alicia Frances Jackson, Widow, Petitioner.
TAKE NOTICE that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the part of the Lands of Cordeolish, in the Parish of Tullycorbett, Barony of Cremorne, and COUNTY OF MONAGHAN, formerly the Estate of John Jackson, Esq., is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, on foot of the mortgage mentioned in the Schedule hereto, upon which no sum is admitted to be due, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said Clerk, on or before the 25th day of OCTOBER, 1860, and to appear on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1860, at 11 o'clock, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule: And further take notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.
Dated this 22nd day of June, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
LINDSAY HALL, Solicitor, having the carriage of proceedings, 49, North Great George's-street.
SCHEDULE.
Mortgage dated 7th December, 1825, from Hugh Jackson to William Tennant, for £2,000, and assigned to Richard Radcliffe, by deed of 2nd day of April, 1830.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSE AND DEMESNE of Eighty-five Statute Acres TO BE LET on Lease, beautifully situated on the ENNISKERRY-ROAD, one mile from the Railway Station, Carrickmines, and about four from Kingstown. The Land is of the primest quality, and all but a few acres in grass. There are handsome Plantations, and an excellent Garden and Out-offices. The views of sea and mountain cannot be excelled. A smaller portion of the Demesne would be Let with the House if preferred. No fine is required, but the tenant should be prepared to expend a certain sum on improvements.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

A BARGAIN.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO BE LET, at MONKSTOWN, within five minutes' walk of Salthill Station, containing drawingroom, dining ditto, three bedrooms, and two servants' ditto. The house is beautifully furnished, and will be Let for one Month, for £8, or till December for £13, to a careful tenant. Immediate possession can be had.—Address "Miss O., House." IRISH TIMES Office.

TO GROCERS, &c.
TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment, in full working order, in the town of Bray, with Retail Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built, and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and its position for business unexceptionable; the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The proprietor is now willing to dispose of it, in consequence of another branch of his trade requiring his undivided attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," IRISH TIMES Office.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

FURNISHED LODGINGS—Suburbs.—TO BE LET, Two Sittingrooms and Two Bedrooms, nicely furnished, with attendance, at 75, Mountain View Terrace, Harold's Cross, opposite Leinster-road.

YORK-STREET.—To be Let, the entire Upper Part and Basement of one of the best Houses in this street (the two lower rooms being occupied as offices). Rent £60.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Auctions.

AGRICULTURAL SALE AT FARMLEIGH.
Near Castleknock, County of Dublin,
OF
FARM HORSES, CARTS, AND HARNESS,
Cows, Pigs and Poultry, Ploughs, Harrows, and Tackling, A Horse Hay-rake, a Lawn Mowing Machine, Beam, Scales and Weights,
A Scuffler, Garden Frames, Iron and Wooden Troughs, Gardening and Carpenters' Tools,
A quantity of Wire for Fencing, a Wire-straining Machine, Cross-cut and Hand-saws, Wheelbarrows and Ladders, Garden Seats, a Hive of Bees, a Grindstone, Water Barrels and Tubs, Garden Glass and Poles,
A Heap of Manure,
Servants' Bedroom Furniture, including Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows and Bedding,
And Numerous Out-of-Door Articles;
Also a quantity of,
PRIME WELL-SAVED HAY,
(In Two Ricks),
ABOUT SIX ACRES OF OATS IN STACK,
Potatoes, Mangle, Carrots and Parsnips, &c.;
The whole of which
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On the above-named Premises,
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 3rd of OCTOBER,
Commencing punctually at 12 o'clock.
Terms, Cash.—Purchasers to pay £5 per cent. Auction Fees.
Note.—Farmleigh has a separate Entrance adjoining Colonel White's-gate, in the Phœnix-park.
JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, UPPER-ORMOND-QUAY.

MR. SAYERS' REPOSITORY, BALLINASLOE.
MESSRS. GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER have received instructions from ALAN POLLOK, Esq., Lismany, to SELL BY AUCTION, without Reserve, at the above Repository, on the Second Day of OCTOBER, 1860, at Two o'clock p.m., being the Second Day of the Fair, forty valuable hunters, harness, and road horses, untrained colts and brood mares, which will be on view at the Repository the day previous and up to the hour of sale. Printed pedigrees may be had from the Undersigned.
Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction fees.
GANLY, SONS, and PARKER.

Horses and Carriages.

SEWELL'S.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at SEWELL'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET (Merrion-square),
On TUESDAY, 2nd of OCTOBER, 1860, &c.:—
The following Studs of WEIGHT-CARRYING HUNTERS, &c.
The following valuable Horses, the Property of MATTHEW COATES, Esq., Newtown, Kilcock:
Lot 1 The Colonel, bay gelding, rising five years old, about 16 hands high, by Playboy, dam by Philip the First, up to 15 stone.
2 Statesman, dark chestnut gelding, rising 6 years old, up to 16 hands high, by Shaun Buidhe, dam by Langar, up to 15 stone.
3 Billy Barlow, grey gelding, rising 5 years old, about 15-2 hands high, by Shaun Buidhe, up to 14 stone.
4 Molly Carew, bay mare, rising 6 years old, about 15-2 hands high, by Shaun Buidhe, up to 14 stone.
5 Monarch, chestnut gelding, rising 4 years old, about 16 hands high, by Crusader, dam by Freney, up to 15 stone.
6 Belgard, chestnut gelding, rising 5 years old, about 15 hands high, by Thistledown, dam by Harkaway, up to 11 stone.
7 Pickpocket, brown gelding, rising 5 years old, about 15 hands high, by Slinge, up to any weight on the road, and a capital hunter.
8 Honest Tom, chestnut gelding, rising 5 years old, about 15-1 hands high, by Shaun Buidhe.
9 Fanny, chestnut mare, 5 years old, about 15-2 hands high, by Bretby, dam by Fusilier, up to 13 stone, has been in harness, and has superior action.
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 are first-class hunters. All the above horses have been well summered, are in first-rate condition, and fit for immediate work.
The following Hunters and Steeplechase Horses, the property of Dr. WADE, The Shrubbery, Kilcock:
Lot 1 Cora, bay mare, 6 years old, by Navarino, a weight-carrying huntress, up to 14 stone.
2 Flash, chestnut mare, rising 5 years old, by Shaun Buidhe, a first-class huntress, up to 14 stone.
3 Kilrory, rising 5 years old, by Shaun Buidhe, a clever and trained hunter.
4 Martha, rising 5 years old, by Windfall, dam by Launcelot, out of the Cook, first-class steeplechase mare.
5 Chestnut Colt, rising 4 years old, by Shaun Buidhe, of great promise, and now in the trainer's hands.
6 Cricket, bay poney, 5 years old, by Detonator, a clever hunter, and very fast.
7 Clara Stanley, by Derby, dam by Welcome, steeplechase mare, with Foal at Foot, by Redmond O'Hanlon, and stinted to same.
8 Viscount, grey gelding, 6 years old, by Rainbow, good hunter, would make an excellent harness horse.
The following Hunters, &c., the property of W. F. J. HORT, Esq.:
Lot 1 John Browne, 5 years old, about 15-2 hands high, by Shaun Buidhe, first-class hunter, well up to 14 stone.
2 Little Jacob, 6 years old, about 15-2 hands high, by Greatheart, particularly clever hunter, and well up to 14 stone.
3 Brown Carriage Horse, has been regularly driven in double and single harness.
Lots 1 and 2 are well known with the Kilkenny Hounds.
The following Horses, the property of a Gentleman:—
Lot 1 Grey Gelding, 6 years old, 16 hands high, rides well, and promises to make a first-class weight-carrying hunter.
2 The Fox, chestnut gelding, 7 years old, about 15-2 hands high, by Harkaway, first-class hunter, well known with the Kildare and Meath Hounds, up to 17 stone.
The following Horses, the property of A. R. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Donacomper, Celbridge:—
Lot 1 Morning Star, up to 13 stone.
2 Dungarvan, up to 16 stone.
3 Gough, up to 12 stone.
The above horses were regularly hunted last season with the Kildare and Ward Hounds, and are well known.
The following weight-carrying Hunters, &c.
Lot 1 Brown Gelding, 7 years old, about 15-3 hands high, perfectly trained hunter, has been hunted in England and Ireland, up to 16 stone.
2 Bay Mare, rising 6 years old, about 15-2½ hands high, by Mallet, a perfect snaffle bridle huntress, up to 15 stone.
3 Brown Gelding, 5 years old, about 16 hands high, by Mark Tapley, suitable for a charger or hunter.
All the above Horses will be on view the day preceding and morning of Sale, and may be examined by any Veterinary Surgeon up to 12 o'clock on the day of the Auction.
The next Stud Sale will take place at the Repository, on Monday, October 8th, 1860, the day after Ballinasloe Fair, when Sir John Power's, Bart., Kilfane, Robert Law's, Esq., and several other well-known Studs of Hunters will be disposed of.
JOHN BOURKE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 15, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A First-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £100 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency of the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established 1820.
The Premiums, even with those advantages, are still as moderate as those charged by other Offices of equal long standing and respectability. Application to
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WANTED to Borrow, the Sum of £8,000 on a well-circumstanced property in the South of Ireland, lately purchased in the Landed Estates Court, situate about three hours by rail from Dublin; would be sold if an advantageous offer is made.—Please address "J. K.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—Advertiser has an opportunity of obtaining some Lucrative Contracts, if he could obtain a Partner with capital, who would have full control over the disbursements and receipts, and no responsibility. £500 only would be required. Letter from principals only, appointing an interview, will be attended to, if addressed, "S. S. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Insurances.

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THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND (FOUNDED 1838) is now issuing Life Assurance Policies, free of restrictions and conditions—not liable to any charge for Extra Premiums—and virtually non-forfeitable and unquestionable. The Policy-holders can also withdraw a fixed proportion of their payments, either as a loan or for the surrender of the policies. Explanatory Pamphlets of this new system will be furnished on application.
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JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
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This Society has issued more than 32,000 Policies, and has paid in claims exceeding Five Millions.
All the Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are paid by the Society.
The Rates of Premium are lower than those of some Offices by nearly 10 per cent., a benefit in itself equivalent to an annual Bonus.
One-half of the first Five Annual Premiums may remain as a permanent charge upon the Policies granted for the whole duration of Life.
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The present business exceeds Sixty-six Millions.
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Bonuses returned to Insurers—£400,000.
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The Rates of Premium are the same as those of the offices that do not give returns to their Insurers.
A further dividend of three-fifths of the profits will be made to the Insurers in 1861.
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IMPROVED TURKISH BATH.
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Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath, Douches and Shower Baths.
Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent,
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
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Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, [illegible] Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	£0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
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W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c. &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it, than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
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PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 2s and 3s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF DUBLIN AND ALL HOUSEHOLDERS THROUGHOUT IRELAND.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
TEAMEN,
Beg to inform the Inhabitants of Dublin and the country generally, that they have taken the Commanding and Extensive Premises,
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Within one door of Abbey-street, and nearly opposite the General Post-Office),
For the purpose of establishing
AN EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TEA AND COFFEE TRADE,
And they intend
TO OPEN ON THIS DAY (SATURDAY),
29TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
An objection may be raised to this announcement, that Dublin is already abundantly supplied with Tea-shops; to which we reply "That there cannot be too many of a trade in one place, so long as it is practicable successfully to undersell upon fair and honourable principles."
As we were aware that for a long time there have been very general complaints of the quality of Tea sold here, we instituted careful inquiries before commencing this undertaking, the result of which convinces us
THAT A REQUIREMENT EXISTS IN DUBLIN AT PRESENT FOR AN ESTABLISHMENT WHERE CASH BUYERS OF TEA CAN OBTAIN FULL VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.
To supply this requirement shall be our aim, and the grounds upon which we seek your support are, that we shall sell Teas and Coffees better and cheaper than any house in Dublin is at present doing. We believe this to be the most effective means to obtain a trade, and as we are determined to act up to it, we feel no doubt of success.
OUR SYSTEM OF BUSINESS
shall be—Firstly, to confine our attention to Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, and Sugar; these are the most necessary items in the consumption of every Household, and we believe it will be for our own and our customers' advantage to give undivided attention to them, rather than let them become of secondary importance, as in Establishments of a more miscellaneous character.
And, Secondly, to Sell only for Cash.
It is very easy to show how a House which supplies Teas for ready money can do so much cheaper than a house which gives credit, and we shall do so here:—
We will suppose that the house which sells for cash will not be content with less interest per annum on the capital invested in it than the house which sells for credit, still the price at which the former sells may be very much less. For instance—If the ready money house buy an article costing, with expenses of sale, 3s. 8d.—and sell it at 4s. each, it gets 3d. profit, and is prepared to buy and sell again, repeating the process—or, in other words, turning the capital—say twelve times in a year, so that it would have 3s. profit per annum on the capital employed.
If, on the other hand, the credit house had sold the same Tea at 4s. 6d. (or 6d. per pound more than the ready-money house), averaging to be paid for it at the end of three months, the profit on capital employed would be the same, while the customer would have to pay 12½ per cent. more at the credit house; and as only one scale of profits can be fixed at any single Establishment, the cash buyer pays the advance rendered necessary by the credit system.
In consequence of our mode of doing business, we are able to make (and we beg your attention to) the following
IMPORTANT STATEMENT.
WE SHALL COMMENCE BY MAKING A REDUCTION OF FOURPENCE PER POUND ON ALL TEAS SOLD IN OUR ESTABLISHMENT.
Or, in other words, we shall sell a Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb. fully equal to that for which you have been paying 4s.; and our 4s. Tea shall be the very finest Black Tea imported, and for which from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per pound is now charged.
Our intimate and practical knowledge of the article, and long experience in the London Market, will enable us to carry our promises into effect.
And, as cheapness alone, unless accompanied by quality, is a deception, we are determined that no Tea, however low in price, that has no sound, good quality for its basis, shall ever find its way to the public through us. Our aim shall be, firstly, to sell a good article, and secondly, to sell it as cheap as we can.
We consider it advisable to state this, as there never was a time when greater care was necessary in the purchase of Tea than at present.
The high prices at which Teas have been ruling for some time past, in consequence of the disorganisation caused by the Rebels in the Tea district of China, and the unfortunate state of our relations with the Celestial Empire, have caused a large importation of rubbish called Tea, which only entails loss and disappointment to those of the public who buy it. Fortunately, there is a probability that we shall not for the future be so dependent upon the Chinese for Tea.
One of the earliest practical results of the Treaty recently effected with Japan has been an Importation of
JAPANESE TEA,
Which, although not of any great extent, is still most satisfactory as far as quality is concerned. The Importations up to the present consist of the Hyson description of Tea. We have secured some of the finest which has appeared, and to those who prefer a Mixture of Green and Black Tea we can confidently recommend it. It has a peculiarly delicate flavour, and, being quite free from the objectionable colouring matter which the Chinese use with their Green Tea, it is as pure a Tea as can possibly be had.
OUR MIXTURE AT FOUR SHILLINGS PER POUND.
Consisting of a combination of the finest Japanese and Chinese Teas, we can strongly recommend. It is superior to any Mixed Tea hitherto offered to the public, and is, we think, sure to please all drinkers of Mixed Black and Green Tea.
COFFEE.
Our Coffees are roasted by ourselves upon a new principle, which renders them particularly fine, and as we do not allow a mixture of Chicory and Coffee upon our premises, under any pretence whatever, we guarantee their perfect purity. We sell Chicory in packets only, of the finest quality, at 6d. per pound, and we advise you to mix it for yourselves. If you prefer the mixture, you will thereby effect a saving of from 3d. to 1s. 2d. per pound.
IN CONCLUSION, ALL WE ASK IS A FAIR TRIAL. WE BEG RESPECTFULLY OF YOU TO PUT OUR STATEMENTS TO THE TEST, AND WE SHALL NOT EXPECT A CONTINUANCE OF YOUR FAVOURS IF NOT FOUND TO DESERVE THEM.
The following is our
LIST OF PRICES FOR READY MONEY:—
BLACK TEAS, PER POUND.

	s. d.	
	3 0	Suitable Teas for large Establishments.
Good Ordinary Congou	3 4	A desirable Tea for general use.
Brisk and Strong, blackish leaf Fine Congou, Rich Pekoe Flavour	3 8	An excellent Tea. It is of great Strength, and very agreeable in Flavour, and is generally sold as best Tea.
Unusually Fine Black Teas	4 0	These are some of the finest growths of the Chinese Empire.

MIXED TEAS, PER POUND.
Our mixture of Chinese Black and Japanese Green Tea, s. d. 4 0

GREEN TEAS, PER POUND.

	s. d.
Finest Gunpowder	6 0
Very Fine Gunpowder	4 4
Genuine Hyson	4 4

Japanese Green, finest imported, and free from colouring matter.
SCENTED TEAS, PER POUND.
Finest Orange Pekoe, 4s 6d.
Large consumers will find it their interest to purchase original packages of Tea, as the overweight is Two Pounds, and sometimes more. Boxes containing Thirty Pounds are allowed One Pound Overweight. We also have Five Pound Parcels packed in lead, which will be found convenient for travelling.

COFFEE, PER POUND.

	s. d.		s. d.
Strong and Useful Coffee	1 2	Rich and fine-flavoured Coffee	1 6
Very good and strong	1 4	Particularly choice Coffee	1 10

COCOA, CHOCOLATE, &c.,
Of the Finest qualities, and from all makers of repute.
SUGAR.
We shall supply at the Lowest Prices of the day, of every description, and of superior quality.
Orders from the Country must contain a remittance, or reference to any respectable house in Dublin.
Your obedient Servants,
OLDHAM, BROTHERS.
14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Cards.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME.
DAVID WAKEFIELD, Proprietor,
Late of Ballinasloe,
12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of a home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c.
E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY,
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BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s. d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2 0
500 Envelopes to match	2 0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2 9
500 Envelopes to match	2 3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3 3
500 Envelopes to match	2 6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4 3
500 Envelopes to match	3 0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5 4
500 Envelopes to match	3 6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6 6
500 Envelopes to match	4 0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

HYDROPATHY—Not the deleterious Hot-air or Turkish Bath.—(See Dr. Gully on the Water Cure, page 505.)
The nearest Pure Sea Water to Dublin is at the Merrion Hot and Cold Baths, also Water Cure Establishment, where hundreds have been cured of different complaints, and Ladies' Bathing-place at Merrion.
Vapour, Douche, Setz and Packing Baths, always ready.
The nearest Pure Clean Sea Water to Kingstown is at the Sandycove Baths, Sandycove-avenue, Sandycove, where alone Sea Water can be had uncontaminated by the filthy and abominable sewage of Kingstown.
THOMAS H. BENSON, Proprietor.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
28, William-street, Dublin.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
Address—31, William-street.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Music.

AMERICAN PIANOFORTES
M. GUNN & SONS
respectfully solicit an inspection, by the musical public, of a very beautiful Square Grand Pianoforte, just received from one of the principal Piano Factories of New York, the case finished in Louis XIV. style, with richly carved console legs, mother o'pearl keys, inlaid tune board, &c. This instrument is remarkable for firmness and elasticity of touch, and extraordinary brilliancy and volume of tone.
Also received, a choice stock of Evans' Patent English Harmoniums which are so superior to other instruments in quality of tone, variety of expression, rapidity of touch and durability.
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
13, WESTLAND-ROW,
DUBLIN.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS,
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from .. .. .. £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from .. .. £5 5s.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents to Maw & Co.,
are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea .. .. 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou .. .. 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry .. .. 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled) .. 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
Fawcett and Co.'s Best Old Irish Whiskey, 7 ... 18s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett and Co.'s Fine old Mellow do, .. 16s
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT AND CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

SHANNON SAUCE.
A New, Economical, and
DELICIOUS SAUCE,
For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
DUBLIN;
And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 16, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.
Good Stout Port .. .. 26s per dozen.
Old Silky Port .. .. 30s to 32s "
First-class Sherry .. .. 30s to 32s "
Excellent Sherry 26s
GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO.,
Direct Wine Importers,
30, HENRY-STREET.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE W. BOYD AND CO. have removed their Offices and Stores to 19, EDEN-QUAY, and are ready to receive consignments of bacon, hams, and other goods, for sale in Dublin. Goods purchased and forwarded for shipment at a reasonable commission.

FANCY BIRDS, POULTRY, &c.
P. KEARNS begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that he has for sale a large and varied collection of German, Belgian, and English Canaries; also, Virginian Nightingales, Nonpareils, Parrots, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrits, which, together with Fancy Cages of all kinds, he is prepared to sell at moderate prices.
☞ Shooting parties supplied with Pigeons on the shortest notice.
11, CANNON-STREET, or PATRICK'S CLOSE, within a few doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

COALS—COALS—COALS.
The Subscribers beg to announce that they have Opened an Office at 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN, for the Sale of House, Steam, Gas, Cooking and Anthracite Coal, and Cannell, and that they are now prepared to deliver the same at very reasonable prices, ex ship.
Sole Agents in Ireland for the following Colliery Houses:—
J. and W. F. Fletcher and Co., Workington.
Kirkless Hall Coal Company, Liverpool, Preston, and Fleetwood.
Thomas Powell and Sons, Newport and Cardiff.
Morgan, Perkins and Co., Llanelly.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow.
Maxwood Colliery Company, Hurlford and Troon.
Pearson Knowles and Co., Wigan.
The Subscribers also beg to draw particular attention to the Kirkless Hall Orrell House Coal, which stands unequalled for economy, cleanliness, and strength of heat, and which has become almost the only Household Coal now used in the North of Ireland.
JOHN CHARLEY AND CO.,
Coal Merchants and Agents,
DONEGAL-QUAY, BELFAST, AND 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Belfast, 24th August, 1860.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal.
BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, first-class Orrel Coal, Gilcrux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.
No charge made for the use of Bags if returned without delay, and prepaid.
Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire.
Tan supplied on a moment's notice.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT,
MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and Unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH.
Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufactures of the above Company, embracing
WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE,
and the celebrated
KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, AND NIGHT LIGHTS,
together with HOUSEHOLD AND MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS, and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents,
COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
8, TEMPLE-LANE,
DUBLIN.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting is 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, AND FREE FROM DANGER.)
Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles, &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S
GUNPOWDER OFFICE,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN.
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
☞ A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Bean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

Wants.

SUPERINTENDING AGENT, COLLECTOR, or MANAGER.—Employment Wanted as above, by a Gentleman of position and intelligence, and of active business habits; he can give the highest references as to character and capacity.—Letters addressed "Agent," IRISH TIMES Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as CLERK, CASHIER, or BOOK-KEEPER, by a Young Man who has filled a similar one for the last five years; testimonials and references unexceptionable; any amount of security required can be given.—Address "O. P. Q., Clerk," 44, William-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man, 22 years of age, a Situation as CLERK, a respectable position much more an object than salary; references unexceptionable, and security if necessary.—Address "C. M." IRISH TIMES Office.

AS UNDER HOUSEMAID, OR UNDER HOUSE-KEEPER in a Still-room, a steady Young Woman, who knows her business perfectly, and can be highly recommended; no objection to the country.—Address "M. H.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS HOUSEMAID, a Person who understands her business properly; can wash and get up finery neatly; can work well at her needle; advertiser has been accustomed to wait on ladies; is a respectable person; has lived in England for three years, and can be well recommended; she will attend a parlour in absence of a man.—Please address "E. K.," 21, Clare-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

AS COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastry, jellies, creams, pickling, preserving, and the baking of bread; would go with or without a kitchen maid; can be highly recommended; has no objection to town or country.—Commands addressed "E. K.," 19, Merrion-row, or 21, Clare-street, will be attended to.

AS COOK, OR THOROUGH SERVANT, a person who understands her business; can be well recommended by a lady in town; advertiser understands the care of a small dairy.—Any commands for "E. M. G.," 75, Clare-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be respectfully attended to.

AS PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, a Protestant, wishes to procure a Situation, has excellent recommendations from all her former mistresses.—Please address "M. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

LAUNDRESS and DAIRYMAID.—Wanted, an active Protestant Woman, near town.—Refer to Mr. Frederick, 1, Duke-street.

A YOUNG MAN, of active business habits, wishes to obtain a Situation as Time-keeper, Yard or Store Clerk; has filled situations in similar capacities; writes a fair, legible hand, and is quick at accounts; his testimonials and references will be found satisfactory.—Address "G. S. R.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, as INSIDE SERVANT, a steady, active Man, of regular habits; he understands his business perfectly; is a Protestant; without any incumbrance; plate and lamps; no objection to town or country; can be well recommended by his last and former masters.—Any commands for "J. B.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be punctually attended to.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain a Situation for a proper, well-conducted Man, just from the country, who can be well recommended. He would go as Coachman or Inside, if required.—Please address "M. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

YARD-MAN, to look after Cows, &c.—Wanted an active Protestant Man. A House and Fuel will be given, and 8s. a week.—Refer to Mr. Simpson, 1, College-green.

[illegible]

TITLE FOR ORDERS.—The Incumbent of a Parish in a Southern County is desirous to meet with a Gentleman who would be willing to combine tuition with occasional parochial duty; the highest testimonials will be required; terms liberal.—Apply to "Rev. A. C.," care of Mr. THOMAS EVANS, 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

Dublin, 3, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Mrs. C. Mathers, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, has a vacancy for a respectable Girl, as Apprentice to the Millinery and Dressmaking; also one to the Silk Mercery and Warerooms.

TO PRINTERS.—A TURN-OVER AT CASE WANTED.—Apply by letter to "A. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, for the Merrion Baths and Hydropathic Establishment, a steady, active Man, to pump water and attend to gentlemen, &c. A Man and his Wife, without incumbrance, would be also employed; the wife should be a good Thorough Servant.—Apply to THOMAS H. BENSON, Merrion.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Orders.
Patronised by H. M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
39, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
These Extensive Premises will shortly be opened with a very large and varied assortment of
WRITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, DESPATCH BOXES,
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES,
STATIONERY, CUTLERY, &c., &c.
Messrs. AUSTIN have spared no expense to make their New Establishment the most complete, as well as the most extensive Establishment of the kind in the Kingdom.
Business carried on in ST. ANDREW-STREET as usual.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Grocers' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Cockroach Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED.
THE NEW PATENT LAMP
For burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil.
PRICE 1s. 6d. EACH.
This size will give the light of two Candles, at the expense of One Farthing per Night.
The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per Night.
The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing.
To be had only at
S. R. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Also a large variety of French Moderator Lamps.

MODERATEUR LAMPS
IN THIS SEASON'S DESIGNS.
The largest and most varied assortment of the above satisfactory Lamps, at prices to meet all classes of purchasers.
LAMPS REPAIRED AND RE-BRONZED.
FINEST FRENCH COLZA OIL.
GEORGE DIXON,
LAMP and LAMP OIL IMPORTER,
WAREROOMS—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

BRADFORD'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Recommend the above as the most compact Washing, Wringing, and Mangling Machine that has yet been introduced, the whole process only occupying a few minutes, and doing its work in a very satisfactory manner.
Patent Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, Chimney Tops, &c.
House Furnishing Ironmongery of every description;
Gas Fittings in the Newest Designs.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions, Mills, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFE.

STOVES.—A large and well-assorted Stock of HOT AIR and SINGLE STOVES, suitable for public buildings and all descriptions of large apartments requiring perfect heating. Hodges and Sons, Manufacturing Ironmongers, 16, Westmoreland-street, and 20 and 21, Aston's-quay. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF
HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
In great variety.
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
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IRON CASTINGS.
Builders, Plumbers, and others requiring Castings in Iron, can be supplied with every description of them by
THE IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE,
Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

GAS LIGHTING.
Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that every information respecting Gas Lighting, together with Plans and Estimates for Lighting their Mansions, as also Provincial Towns, Colleges, Factories, &c., may be obtained at
WILLIAM DANIEL'S
GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT,
55, MARY-STREET,
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AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 30 to 50 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE,
DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD,
COUNTY DUBLIN.
Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried) in Quicks, Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano and all other Special Manures.
N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines, Horse Rakes, and Potato Diggers.

Dress.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Out Door Muffles, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Pardessus, Bonnets, Caps, Fichus, Berthes, Coiffures, Cache-peignes, Wedding Dresses, Dresses for India.

Making Dress,	4s 0d
Making fully trimmed do.,	5s 0d
Making Court Dress,	5s 6d
Making out-door Muffle,	5s 0d
Making quilted do.,	4s 0d
Making Pardessus,	3s 6d
Making Bonnet,	1s 0d
Making Cap,	2s 6d
Making Coiffure,	3s 6d
Making Fichu,	2s 6d
Making Berthe,	

No extra charge.
Josselin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair.
Bonnets altered and remade to present style.
Bridesmaids' Bonnets in great variety.
Family Mourning made up with Promptitude.

KID GLOVES AND SHOES CLEANED, free from smell, in one day, by WILLIAM PACKER and Co., Dyers and Scourers, No. 4, LEINSTER-STREET.

WOOLLEN BUYERS SHOULD VISIT WEBB AND COMPANY'S, 10, 11, AND 12, CORN-MARKET.
They will there find a superior Stock of AUTUMN WOOLLEN GOODS, in the newest materials, for OVERCOATS, COATS, TROUSERS, and WAISTCOATS, at prices which cannot be undersold by any house in the Kingdom, and much lower than those generally charged.
Country orders carefully and promptly attended to.
A First-class Cutter and Workmen are kept by WEBB AND CO., who engage to have Gentlemen's Clothing made in first-class style at the shortest notice.
The Ready-made Department contains a large assortment of Goods suited to the present and coming seasons.
Servants' Liveries estimated for, by which a considerable saving will be effected.
WEBB AND COMPANY, 10, 11, AND 12, CORN-MARKET.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished By WILLIAM BRODRICK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Mejidees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 86th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
☞ Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, Improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.
. The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

TO BE SOLD for £15, cost 22 Guineas, a fashionable HORIZONTAL GOLD KEYLESS WATCH, with maintaining power, Jewelled in 6 Holes, and Gold Albert Chain, with Seal Key, to be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street (late T. BENNETT'S).
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, purchased for cash, or taken in exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old Plated Goods re-Plated.

DAMSONS, PLUMS. T. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public, that the above are in good order for bottling, and would recommend intending purchasers to procure their supply, as they are Cheap at present.
ALMERIA GRAPES, 1s. 6d. per lb.
BOUQUETS, &c., &c.
KIRBY, FRUITERER, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

ECONOMIC HOUSE FURNISHING.—Parties about to furnish Houses in Town or Country, and desirous of obtaining the very best Goods at the very lowest Prices, will find an advantage in selecting their Ironmongery, Cutlery, Japanned and Electro-Plated Articles, at the GRAFTON-STREET IRONMONGERY HALL, 36, GRAFTON-STREET.
The Proprietor, GEORGE T. WHITESTONE, being determined to give the very best value for money to parties favouring him with their custom, and from his long experience in trade, cash at command to purchase best goods in the cheapest markets, and known taste in the selection of his goods, he is enabled to offer superior articles on the most reasonable terms. The present Stock is fully supplied with every Article of HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Cutlery, Brushes, London Tea Urns, Electro-Plated Tea Sets, Cruets, Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.; Superior Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, best Plate Tin Dish Covers, Bridles and Reins, Kitchen Furniture, &c., all manufactured of best materials, and very moderate in price.

BASS AND CO.'S ALES. The Subscriber can supply the above in Hhds., Barrels, and Kilderkins, or in smaller casks for the convenience of private consumers at Brewery Prices. Also in Bottle.
Orders by post attended to.
Daily deliveries in City and Suburbs.
JAMES FLANAGAN, ESSEX-STREET. Stores—Crane-lane.

HEALTH! CLEANLINESS! INVIGORATION! THE ORIENTAL BATHS, 50, UPPER RATHMINES.
Turkish Baths on the most approved principle.
Warm, Shower, and Douche Baths.
J. F. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.
Testimonials can be seen in the Entrance Hall. One pronounces Mr. ALEXANDER's Turkish Bath "the greatest of luxuries;" another, "is perfectly delighted with it;" a third, after repeated trials, "is fully convinced of its beneficial effects;" another states "that it surpasses in comfort and attention any he had hitherto taken;" an M.D. (75 years of age) states, "that he enjoyed it, and was refreshed by it, and felt persuaded its occasional use must be an excellent preventive of disease, no less than a remedy for many disorders."
MIND, 50, UPPER RATHMINES, Just beyond Church-avenue.
GOUT! RHEUMATISM! INFLUENZA! &c., &c.,
Adopt this safe, simple, and delightful mode of cure, which has been efficacious in unnumbered instances.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The large arrivals of gold have failed to communicate an upward tendency to the Funds, in the present critical juncture of European politics, London prices being to-day almost identical with those ruling yesterday. In our local market, New Threes advanced one-eighth for immediate transfer, the improvement being solely due to that consideration. Business continued to be limited in extent.

Joint-Stock Banking Securities showed symptoms of heaviness, Hibernians having fallen one-quarter, and Nationals one-half per share; Royals were inquired for, at the previous quotation.

In Steam, dealings were restricted to Atlantics, in which an advance of one-sixteenth was established. British and Irish were on sale at their last price, and for City of Dublin (£100 Shares) £104 was offering, sellers still holding out for an advance of £1. A reduced rate was offering for Dundalks.

As might be expected from our recent reports, Connorrees again created much liveliness in the Mining market, having produced yesterday's lowest price, at which they closed heavily. Wicklow Copper Mines were again exchanged at £72, and Mining Company of Ireland were in request at last rates, a fractional advance being demanded.

Alliance Gas and Patriotic Insurance were inquired for at their previous quotations.

In the Railway market, Dublin and Belfasts produced their last value, and at which more shares would have been taken. Dublin and Wicklows made a slight advance, and were rather largely dealt in. Dundalks fell back three-quarters per share, having had a heavy appearance for some time past, and Great Southerns closed rather heavily at a reduction of one-quarter per cent. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Cork and Bandons, £14, buyers; Cork and Passage, £10½, sellers; Dublin and Droghedas, £75½, sellers; Midland Halves, £27 to £27¼, and Waterford and Limericks, £22½ to £23¼.

In Preference the dealings were in Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cents.; and in the issue of Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents., marked No. 3, both which securities produced their previous value, and continued in demand. There were not any offers to deal in Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. Stock, and the other Preference Securities appeared unchanged in value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92½
Ditto account, 12th October	92½
New 3 per Cent. Stock (shut)	92½
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92¾ 92
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	37
National	62
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4¾
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	25s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	72
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	42½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5 5¼
Dundalk and Enniskillen	12½
Great Southern and Western	111¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½ ¾
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual, class A	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 28th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92½ ¾	92½	92½ ¾	92½	92½ ¾
Ditto for Account	92½	92½	92½	92	92½ ¾	92½ ¾
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½	92½ 92	92½	92	92½	92
Ditto for Account	92		92½	92	92½	92
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 28.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼ ½
New Threes	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼ ⅜ ½
Account	93¼
New Threes	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼ ½
New Threes	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼ ½
New Threes	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¼
Account	93¼ ½
New Threes	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53½; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 116; Great Western, 74½ ¼; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western 110½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114½ 115½; London and North Western, 101; Leeds Northern, 58½ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½ 7½; Midland Stock, 128½ ¼; South Eastern, 84½ ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½ 2; York and North Midland, 88½ 7½ 8½; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Great Western, 74 3½ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 120; Grand Trunks, 27½; North British, 62; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been steady all morning at 93½ ¼, little or nothing doing. Shares inactive, and a shade easier in price. The advance in Leeds, Midland, and Berwicks, which took place yesterday is fairly maintained. Canadian steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The English funds remain without the slightest alteration, but the tendency of the market is towards depression. Notwithstanding the near approach of the termination of the quarter, there is little or no increase in the demand for Discount. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day. The Railway market remains intrinsically firm, notwithstanding the high prices of yesterday have not been maintained. The progress of the settlement continues to shew a steady absorption by the public, of some of the more eligible Stocks especially Midlands. To-day Berwicks has advanced one per cent. but other descriptions mostly left off rather lower than yesterday. The present prices are for the new account in October.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The funds experienced scarcely any variation. Consols closed precisely the same as yesterday, the growing ease of the money market, and the arrival of an enormous mass of specie at Southampton, having as yet failed to give any stimulus to prices. The general appearance of the Railway market at the close was steady. The discount market very easy, and the best bills were readily taken one-half below the Bank minimum, the Bank as yet made very few advances in anticipation of the dividends, the effect of which will be more marked.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, par 4 prem; Amberg, Nottingham, 6¾ ¼; Caledonians, 93½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3¼; Eastern Counties, 53½ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80 2; Great Northern, 116 ½; Great Northern A, 120½ 1½; Great Western of Canada, 13½ ½; Great Western of Canada (New), 7¾ ½; Great Southern and Western, 110 12; Great Western, 74½ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115½ ½; London and North Western, 100¾ ½; London and South Western, 91½ 2; Midland, 129½ ½; North British, 61½ 2; York and North Midland, 87½ 8½. Consols have been without the least animation all day, at 93½ to ¼. Shares inactive, dealers being chiefly engaged with settlements. Prices a shade easier, without material change. Dovers and North Westerns heavy. Canadians steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds were rather flat Railway market dull. The depression is attributed to the continued wet weather.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY 3 25 P.M.—The Bourse was firmer on the opening, but closed flat. The final quotations of Rentes was 68·45, or 15 cents. lower than yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The value of gold in London is estimated at present to be about one-tenth per cent. under the price at Paris, and the rates at Hamburg are even higher again. This will explain the purchases being made for exportation, the entire amount brought by the Arabia having been bought for the latter purpose. It also appears that there still exists a small profit on the importation of bullion from the United States, and an enormous mass of specie has arrived at Southampton; the quantity of silver brought being unprecedentedly large, and exceeding a million sterling. The market for this latter article has exhibited great steadiness, although not many operations have occurred for the last few days, and the latest price is 61⅞ per ounce, but this quotation may be affected by the above arrival. In the London Discount circles the terms of accommodation have become a shade lower, without, however, leading to any great activity in the demand. At the Bank there has been more inquiry, but the business transacted has been of a moderate character. Out of doors the supply of money has been ample, and the rate in most quarters rules as low as 3¼ per cent.; the average rate for first-class short-dated bills was, however, up to yesterday, 3½ per cent., but the quantity afloat is not so large as is usual at this period of the year. In several of the principal branches of business, too, there has been a limit placed to engagements, and an unfavourable feeling is created by the recurrence of further failures in England, two or three additional having been reported. Respecting failures, however, the suspension of Souz & Mello, in Rio de Janeiro, is rather of a gigantic kind, the liabilities reaching close upon half a million of money; but it is not expected that houses in London will be affected in this case, the principal business of the firm, as leather, hide, and cattle dealers, having been chiefly carried on with American capitalists and bankers. There is not much to notice with respect to trade in the English manufacturing districts. Business at Leeds is rather dull, and buyers do not seem inclined to operate with spirit; in Manchester, however, an improvement is observable, as after the recent large buying for the East all suitable yarns and goods are firm at advanced quotations, and some articles—as, for instance, 7lb. 4oz. shirtings—are stiffening in price; in other yarns and goods also, there is a general firmness of value, with a moderate demand. According to the advices from the Cape of Good Hope, just brought by the Phœbe, it appears that at the time of the departure of this packet with the African mails, trade had been exceedingly dull in the Cape colony, and that the low price of colonial wines in the English market had completely checked shipments, and caused much anxiety among wine farmers. An influential meeting of the wine trade was held at the Pearl, on the 1st of August, when it was resolved that a petition should be addressed to her Majesty, beseeching, for the reasons set forth in the petition, "such aid as her Majesty's wisdom may deem best calculated to protect petitioners from the ruinous effects which the commercial treaty with France must cause to petitioners, and the wine trade of her Majesty's colony of the Cape of Good Hope." It also appeared that there was great dulness in shipping, and that freights were very low; as also that hides and skins had been reduced at least 20 per cent., in consequence of the fall in the price of leather in England.

Wool—Little doing in Dublin market; there is, however, no change in prices. For the week ended on Wednesday, the quantity exported from the North-wall amounted to 286 bales and packs. In the English woollen districts the demand is not active, but quotations have somewhat advanced. Upwards of 10,000 bales of foreign have been offered at public sales in Liverpool during this week, and about 3,000 bales are advertised to be sold there on to-morrow. At the Cape wool rates, for unwashed, from 10d to 1s 4d; and for washed, 1s 6½d.

Cotton—The sales at Liverpool, during the week, amounted to over 80,000 bales, excluding upwards of 18,000 on speculation. No change in quotations.

Produce—The London market has continued rather dull during the week, but prices remain generally steady.

Sugar—The market is quiet, without quotable change in prices. Barbadoes has sold from 37 to 43s 6d; Berbice at 37s 6d to 45s; Madras realised 34s 6d to 37s for native yellow, and 31s to 33s for brown. The Netherlands Trading Company's sale of Java sugar in Holland went at an advance.

Tea—Quiet. New teas, just arrived, are inferior, and sell at 1s 1½d to 2s 1d.

Coffee—The demand continued very good, and prices are fully maintained. Fine East India sold at 68s to 80s 6d, for low mid. pale to fine bold colory, and 50s to 65s for ordinary and triage, and to-day's sales were satisfactory.

Cocoa—Trinidad, in public sale, brought about previous rates.

Rice—The inquiry is less active, but holders continue firm. The parcels offered were mostly disposed of; Bengal at 11s 3d, for ordinary; Madras at 10s 6d to 11s; and Carolina at 23s 6d per cwt.

Saltpetre—Bengal, at auction, was bought in at 39s 6d to 44s for 11 to 3 per cent. Trade quiet.

Cochineal meets only a limited inquiry, and prices are barely maintained. Honduras, grained partly, sold at 2s 11d to 3s 6d; and Teneriffe, 3s 5d to 3s 9d per lb.

Gambia is rather easier in price, several bags selling at 16s 6d to 17s per cwt.

Gum—Bengal copal sold at 50s to 105s, and pale drop olibanum, 60s.

Redwood is rather dearer, sales being made at £5 15s to £5 17s 6d per ton.

Linseed Oil is quoted 30s 6d.

Tallow—The market is firm. Spot, 52s 9d to 53s; October to December, 53s buyers; December, 53s 6d; January to March, 53s 9d paid; March, only 54s asked; South American sold, 53s 6d first pipes.

An extensive wine auction is advertised to take place in Liverpool, on Wednesday next.

Provisions—Butter—Prices at Cork to-day were:—Firsts, 109s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 97s. The quantity exported from our quays, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 3,298 firkins, 9 boxes, 2 barrels, and 7 cools.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s to 5s; kemps, 7s to 7s 6d. In addition to the blight here, the disease has been spreading extensively in England; but the reports from Scotland are very satisfactory, and it is stated that potatoes are being now exported from the latter country to Belfast.

Eggs—7s 6d to 8s 2d per 124.

Hay—2s to 3s 8d.

Straw—1s 8d to 2s 6d.

Coals—17s 6d to 19s 6d—rather high prices; but it is still supposed that large supplies will be required in this country, from turf not having been saved in sufficient quantities for the winter.

Cattle—The supply at London on yesterday was moderate, and consisted, including foreign descriptions, of 1,180 beasts, 900 sheep and lambs, 670 calves, and 312 pigs. Prices seemed, notwithstanding, to have tended more downward than otherwise, trade having been generally somewhat heavy, at Monday's decline in quotations. At our Smithfield market the supply was large, and mutton was again cheaper; prime beef ranged from 60s to 63s; second rate, 54s to 58s, and inferior went down to 46s, sinking the offal; good wedder mutton rated from 7d to 7½d; inferior, 6d to 6½d. Pigs brought from 56s to 60s. The terms of the navy contract, which opened on yesterday, will be known on Tuesday next. The exports from our quays, for the week ended on Wednesday, comprised 4,138 head of cattle, 2,409 sheep, 355 lambs, 478 pigs, and 28 calves.

Grain—Considerable damage is supposed to have been done to the outstanding crops in both England and Scotland, from the stormy and rainy weather which has prevailed this week on the other side of the Channel, and trade has been buoyant in most markets, and higher prices have been obtained. At Mark-lane, on Wednesday, the advance of Monday was fully maintained for all descriptions of grain, and in some cases wheat brought even more money; and were it not for the rates asked by importers of foreign corn, a very large business would have been effected, but buyers were not willing at the time to accede to the demands of the latter. In the English and Scotch markets, held on the following day, advanced prices for grain and flour ware also established, and at London to-day wheat is quoted in one report from 1s to 2s and in another from 2s to 3s beyond Monday's rates, and it appears large sales took place at this further advance. Other articles were likewise dearer—flour by 6d per barrel and 1s per sack; and barley and oats from 6d to 1s. For Indian corn, also, more money had to be paid by purchasers. The Liverpool market of to-day, however, does not appear to have been so much excited as London, and the only articles which advanced were wheat and Indian corn, the latter having been in active demand. In our market the reports from London have given more firmness to trade, and at the Corn Exchange, to-day, the quotations of Tuesday last were generally sustained, and an advance of 6d per quarter was obtained for Indian corn. There was an increase in the supply of new grain offered, but towards the close of the market oats and bere were somewhat lower. The following are the quotations:—White wheat, 29s to 34s; barley, 17s to 19s 6d; bere, 14s 6d to 16s; rape, 29s to 31s; oats, 15s to 17s; oatmeal, 16s 6d to 18s; bakers' flour, 19s to 23s; and Indian corn, 36s to 40s.

The foreign arrivals reported since Monday are confined to 3,806 bags of wheat, and 500 barrels of flour from New York on Tuesday, per Crimea.

The arrivals at ports of call from the 20th to the 26th instant, both days included, comprise 15 cargoes of wheat, 14 of Indian corn, 2 of barley, 2 of oats, 5 of beans, 1 of rye, 2 of linseed, and 3 of rapeseed.

The following are the current prices of floating cargoes calling for orders at ports of call, which, of course, include cost, freight, and insurance to ports of destination, viz.:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 58s to 58s 6d; Marianople, 58s to 58s 6d per 482lbs; Taganrog, 56s to 56s 6d; Odessa Ghirka, new, 56s; old, 53s; Sandomirka, 58s to 58s 6d per 480lbs; Galatz, 52s to 53s; Ibraila, 48s to 49s per 480lbs; Egypt, Said, 45s 6d to 46s; Behara, 43s to 44s.

Maize—Galatz, 37s to 37s 6d; Odessa, 37s to 37s 6d per 492lbs.; Ibraila, 35s 6d to 36s; Foxmanian, 36s to 36s 6d per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 28s to 29s; Danubian, 28s to 29s per 400lbs; Taganrog, same prices.

Beans—Egyptian, 34s to 35s per quarter.

Rye—Danubian, 30s 6d to 31s; Odessa, 30s 6d to 31s per quarter.

Oats—Odessa, 20s 6d to 21s; Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s per imperial quarter.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon, 67s to 70s; new 73s to 74s 6d; short hams, 60s to 70s; long do., 74s to 80s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 70s to 74s; old, 66s to 70s; hams, 60s to 63s; old, 54s to 58s. Cheeks, 42s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats 15s to 16s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 1s per lb. Firkins, 100s to 106s per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d. Rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair; geese, 2s to 4s 6d.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 7s 6d to per 124 (wholesale); hen, 8s 0d to 8s 6d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 84s to 102s 8d per cwt.

Smithfield cattle market, Thursday—The supply of beasts was larger than on this day week. Prime heifers in fair demand for home consumption at former quotations, but second rate and inferior cattle were a drug, and sold from 10s to 15s per head lower. There was a good supply of sheep. Prime wedders fully supported former prices, but second-rate and ewes were in dull demand at 2s per head reduction. The primest heifer and bullock beef fully 60s per cwt. sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 42s to 52s per cwt., do. The best wedder mutton, 7½d to 7½d per lb in sink. Inferior and ewes, 6½d per lb, do veal 7d per lb do. Government contracts open to-day, but will be known before Tuesday.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s to 5s 0d per cwt; kemps, 7s to 7s 6d per do.

Herrings—Fresh, 4s per 100.

Oysters—2s 6d to 3s per hundred.

Hay and Straw—Hay market very large, with prices at from 2s 0s to 3s 6d per cwt; new straw, 2s 0d to 2s 6d per do.

Bread—First quality, 8½d; second ditto, 7½d; third ditto, 7d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 17s 6d to 19s 6d per ton ex ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 27th September, 17s 6d per ton. At Dublin market six Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—Very little business doing. No change of any moment this week.

—— Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was rather an increased supply of new grain at market to-day, and the currencies of last Tuesday were generally supported till towards the close of the market, when somewhat lower rates were submitted to for oats and bere. There was an improved demand for Indian corn, and in some small transactions an advance of 6d to 1s was realised.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	29 0	to	34 0	Oatmeal	16 6	to	18 6
Red do.	29 0	to	34 0	Rapeseed	29 0	to	31 0
New oats	15 0	to	17 0	Bakers' flour	19 0	to	23 0
Bere	14 6	to	16 0	Indian corn	35 0	to	38 0
Barley	17 0	to	19 6		per 480lbs		

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT 28.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
Wheat, per barrel	20 stone	28 0	34 0	31 6
Oats do.	14 stone	15 3	20 0	17 0
Bere do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
Barley do.	16 stone	18 0	20 0	19 3
Rape do.	16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
Oatmeal cwt	8 stone	16 0	18 0	17 2

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—SEPT. 22.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	58 3	Oats	25 9	Beans	49 6
Barley	38 5	Rye	40 7	Peas	37 1

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	60 9	Oats	27 3	Beans	48 7
Barley	35 4	Rye	40 10	Peas	41 8

Duty 1s.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Weather very wet. Supplies good of foreign wheat and flour; attendance large of country buyers. Wheat, large sale at an advance of 2s to 3s from Monday. Grinding barley 1s dearer, with large trade. Oats 6d to 1s dearer with good sale. Norfolk flour held for 44s.

LONDON (USBORNE'S) CORN, SEPT. 28.—Weather wet and cold. English wheat in good demand at rather more money; foreign 1s to 2s dearer since Monday. Floating cargoes held for more money. Flour 6d per barrel and 1s per sack dearer. Oats 6d to 1s dearer.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Short supplies; wheat 1s to 2s dearer, but demand of a comparatively retail character. Other articles unaltered.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 28.—(Messrs. Morton Brother's, and Maddock's Report.)—Fair attendance. Wheat in good consumptive demand, at 1d to 2d advance on all useful qualities. Flour steady, but not active. Oats and oatmeal unchanged in value. Strong inquiry for Indian corn, at an improvement of fully 6d per qr.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Sugar firm. Rice in good demand, and full rates asked. Saltpetre in fair request, and 50 per cent. Bombay sold at 21s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE, SEPT. 28.—Sugar—The holders of West India having supplied the market freely from recent arrivals, a fair extent of business has been done, principally in these kinds, at prices generally rather in favour of buyers; in Colonial West India, the sales reach 1,000 hogsheads, and include Lucia, at 38s to 39s 3d; Barbadoes, at 39s to 42s; Jamaica, at 38s 6d to 42s; Demerara, at 39s to 46s; Antigua, 40s 3d to 40s 9d; and Berbice, at 39s 6d per cwt. Coffee—No business reported in export kinds; 2,000 bags of Rio arrived, but have not yet been brought to the market; the public auctions of Jamaica went off firmly on Tuesday. Rice market quiet; 1,200 bags low Bengal sold at 12s 9d to 13s; 2,000 bags of Necransie, at 10s 6d to 10s 9d; a cargo of 1,350 bags Bassein, at 11s 3d per cwt, for Liverpool, without guarantee of quality. Tallow—Good demand, and large business done in 10 Y.C. at 53s to 53s 6d. Saltpetre—Limited demand; holders firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 28.—Sales for week 80,520, including 18,791 on speculation, and 8,186 exports—quotations of fair same as last week. Stock 902,700. No imports of the week 9,731. Sales do-day probably about 12,000 general demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—20,000 bales cotton sold including 10,000 on speculation and export.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, SEPTEMBER 28.—Our market stronger to-day than Tuesday. More enquiry for goods for earlier delivery. Rather better prices might be obtained for yarns.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, SEPT. 28.—No. 1, 50s 6d to 50s 9d; mixed nos. warrants, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; No. 3, 59s 9d to 50s. Market quiet.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 28.—White wheat, 26s 0d to 32s 6d; red wheat, 25s to 30s 6d; oats, 12s to 12s 6d; barley 14s 6d to 16s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 28.—Firsts, 109s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 97s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 88s; sixths, 66s. 2,400 in market.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Our market to-day was fairly supplied with beasts in but middling condition. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at Monday's decline in the quotations. Prime sheep were scarce, and in fair request at full prices; but long wools were a dull sale at previous currencies. The top figure for downs was 5s 2d per 8lbs. We were fairly supplied with calves, which moved off slowly at last week's prices, viz., from 4s to 5s per 8lbs. There was only a moderate sale for pigs; nevertheless the quotations were firm. In milch cows very little was doing Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; second quality do, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; prime Southdown do, 5s 0d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime small do, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,100; cows, 140; sheep 7,800; calves, 420; pigs, 312. Foreign—Beasts 380; sheep, 1,200; calves, 250.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last.—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	58s 3d	38s 5d	25s 9d	40s 7d	49s 6d	37s 11d
Six weeks	60s 9d	35s 4d	27s 3d	40s 10d	48s 7d	41s 8d
Duties	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	53,655	4,130	6,115	228	1,085	291

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following:—
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q] .. Ten a.m. Sept. 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.
English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.
Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails *via* Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"Lucrezia Borgia."
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 22, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,118 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 23, NASSAU-STREET, Near corner of Dawson-street, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, has opened several Cases of FRENCH BONNETS, from 8s. 6d. to 40s. FRENCH CAPS and COIFFURES, And the Imperial Parisian JUPON.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON, MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. Nicoll's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in
PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES, WALKING, DRESS, AND LOUNGE SUITS.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL. No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.
The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and in uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

IF the revelations made yesterday in the board-room of the Maryborough Lunatic Asylum be true, or approximating to the truth, they exhibit a lamentable system of management and discipline in the very institutions which most require the perfection of both. The evidence is as yet incomplete, the inquiry being deferred until the 12th inst. But the character of Dr. Jacob, and the fact that his testimony is given on oath, preclude the possibility of doubt that grave errors exist in the Maryborough establishment. One fact is clear—namely, that the chief officers of the establishment do not work harmoniously together, and, whenever that is the case, the interests of the institution must suffer grievously. In answer to Dr. Hatchell, Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Jacob, the visiting physician of the institution, declared that the management of the diet for the inmates was left to one of the lunatic patients, who wrote the *entrées* on paper, which were afterwards inked over by Dr. Burton, the manager. Expensive articles of food were given to patients not requiring them; while others whose condition required support were kept on low diet for months. The manager would hold no communication with the physician. The storekeeper left the institution, refusing to serve under Dr. Burton; the matron did the same. The physician frequently remonstrated against the wretched clothing of the patients. Remonstrances were made, more with regard to decency of "appearance" than even protection from cold. A lunatic who had manifested a decidedly suicidal mania was handed over to the keepers "to make what arrangements they liked." As a specimen of the care bestowed upon the dress of the paupers, a pair of shoes was taken from one of them almost without soles, and otherwise in a disgusting condition. Some of the patients were in a shocking state of uncleanness, and had not been visited by the manager for a whole week together. The appliances for the use of the lunatics are deficient and inconvenient, and Dr. Jacob asserts that he has to enter upon a species of contention to procure the commonest requisites. The physician's statement as to the personal condition of the lunatics was horrifying in the extreme, and contained details which no journal could publish. Dangerous lunatics were supplied with heavy clog shoes. One patient was severely beaten by a keeper with a brush handle. On one occasion Dr. Jacob had to bring one of the nurses before a magistrate, who fined her £1 for neglecting to carry out the prescribed medical treatment. The physician swears that he has been trying to prevent the arms of patients being broken by truculent nurses. In the case of a lunatic boy, he found he had been treated "in a terrible manner." One poor lunatic had been in "seclusion" for some days, and, when visited by Dr. Jacob, was found to be suffering from a contused arm, and in the condition of a beast. Altogether, if the evidence of the physician is to be credited, the condition of the asylum resembled that of a Chinese torture-house. This evidence is given on oath, after long deliberation. For the honour of human nature, we trust that many of the charges may be satisfactorily explained. The condition of a lunatic, in itself, is most pitiable; it is terrible to add to his misery by neglect or cruelty. It may be that too much authority has been given to the nurses and keepers. But, if one-tenth of the statements of Dr. Jacob are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, what may be the condition of private asylums, when public institutions, under the surveillance of the Crown, are in so lamentable a condition?

SOME time since the public was required to believe that all the respectable and influential clergy of the North had entered upon a race to join the National Board. The Church Education Society was doomed, if not annihilated, and Young Ireland had won the glorious privilege of "liberal," that is, of infidel education. Nothing, however, tends to spread a faith so much as persecution. The friends of the Church Education Society have been warmed into zeal by the difficulties which surrounded them. They have felt the grievance of paying a tax to educate the young, and yet being compelled to tax themselves to educate the children of their flock. They think it strange, to say the least, that a Protestant State will not grant one farthing to Protestant schools, unless upon conditions which would rob them of their Protestantism.

The meeting of the Clogher Church Education Society, held yesterday, was, in all respects, a cheering one, both as respects the station of the clergy who took part in it, and the present condition and prospects of the schools. The Enniskillen Committee express their belief "that the attempts to "overthrow the Church Education Society have "fallen out rather to the furtherance of its cause, "by bringing into existence an amount of zeal in its "behalf which was not heretofore displayed." The funds of that branch are in a condition which warrants the committee to entertain a hope that the present efficiency of the schools shall be not only maintained, but improved. Notwithstanding all the inducements offered to induce the clergy to attach their schools to the National Board, there are but five schools less this year than during the last. To make up for the loss of these five schools, the number of pupils in those which remain under the society is largely increased. During the past year the number of schools in connection with the Enniskillen branch was 74, educating 3,920 children, of whom 288 were Romanists.

The language used by the committee of the Monaghan branch is similarly cheering. With scarcely an exception, the usual supporters of the Clogher Diocesan Society have remained firm in their adherence to its cause, and many have increased their contributions, while new friends will be gained. The Monaghan branch has but to lament the secession of two schools; but they, too, point to an increase in the number of pupils. Last year there were in connection with this branch 62 schools, instructing 3,186 pupils, of whom 559 are Roman Catholics. The sum contributed last year to this branch was £1,260, being £55 more than in the preceding year.

If the friends of the Church Education Society, and of Scriptural education generally, would year by year set apart a moderate sum for the support of institutions they conscientiously approve of, it would be a matter of very small consequence whether the State refused or complied with the moderate request of the Church clergy. The schools would all be placed on a firm and prosperous footing, and what, is most desirable, the payment of the teachers could be increased. Money is wasted annually, by every family in the land, to twenty times the amount which could possibly be required to provide for the education of the children of the Church.

THE Lord Mayor has solemnly delivered his *ultimatum*. He threatens to perpetrate an act which must horrify the citizens. As the Pope threatens to leave Rome unless he be adequately supported, the Lord Mayor, humbly following so glorious an example, declares that he, too, will leave his chair, unless certain gentlemen hold their tongues. There is something peculiarly rich, not only in the threat, but in the circumstance which occasioned it. Alderman Reynolds, in withdrawing his notice to confer more ample powers on the Lord Mayor to suppress disorderly conduct among the members of the Council, congratulates the gentlemen present on the improvement which had taken place in the mode of conducting the debates.

Hereupon, Alderman Curran made some remark which nobody heard, and was instantly pounced upon by Alderman Reynolds—"He would not be "interrupted by the jibing remarks of the learned "Alderman." Alderman Curran denied "in the "strongest language," that he had done so. Alderman Reynolds insists that he had. This Alderman Curran pronounces "to be a flat untruth." The Lord Mayor "threatens to leave the chair altogether." Alderman Reynolds persists, and Alderman Curran, "snapping his fingers" declares that he did not care that for Alderman Reynolds; and on this question of order the Lord Mayor pronounces both gentlemen out of order, and insists that the discussion should be stopped. This is a fair specimen of the "marked improvement in the method of conducting "the debates."

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Duchess (Dowager) of Cleveland is lying alarmingly ill at her mansion, in Grosvenor-square. Her grace's agents and lawyers, from her seat in North Yorkshire, are in attendance. Besides the family and medical gentlemen, Lord Harry Vane and the Countess of Mulgrave are in constant attendance. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby are expected.

HEALTH OF THE EARL OF DERBY.—The Earl of Derby has been confined to bed at Knowsley-hall for the last few days, by an attack of gout. In consequence of the noble earl's illness, the espousals of his daughter, Lady Emma Stanley, with Colonel Talbot, which were to have taken place on Thursday, the 4th proximo, have been postponed for a week.—*Liverpool Daily Post.*

The Earl of Rosse has lately purchased a much larger yacht than that in which his lordship and family have been voyaging. The yacht which his lordship has acquired is 180 tons register, and is, we are told, a splendidly modelled craft; she is at present moored at Crookhaven harbour.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have arrived at the St. George's Hotel.

The Earl and Countess of Winchilsea have left the St. George's Hotel for the Pavilion at Folkestone.

The Earl and Countess of Granard have left Dublin for Castleforbes.

Colonel the Viscount Massereene and Ferrard has arrived in Dublin from Antrim Castle, *en route* for Woolwich.

Lord Cremorne arrived in town yesterday, *en route* for Dartry, Rockcorry.

Lord and Lady Ashtown have left Merrion-square for Woodlawn.

Lord Stuart de Decies, Lieutenant of Waterford County, has returned to Dromona, Cappoquin.

It is expected that Lord Stanley will preside at the banquet of the Tipperary Agricultural Society, on Saturday next.

The Hon. Mrs. Deane Morgan and the Misses Bell have left Ardcandrisk for the metropolis.

Judge Berwick and Miss Berwick are staying at St. Anne's, Blarney.

The Archdeacon of Ferns and Mrs. Johnson arrived in Harcourt-street, to-day, *en route* for Canngort Park.

James William Cusack, Esq., M.D., surgeon in ordinary the Queen, in Ireland, has returned to his residence, 7, Merrion-square North, from England.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA.

Mozart's grand opera of "Don Giovanni" was presented last night, for the second time, during the present engagement before a house thronged in every part. It is no wonder that public enthusiasm should be at its height, when there is an opportunity afforded of hearing the immortal strains which run through the entire of this musical composition. Mozart, in connection with this opera, has been justly styled the Raffaelle of composers, and although he has given to the world many works which are destined to immortality, "Don Giovanni" must occupy the foremost place, combining, as it does, in the language of an eminent writer, "the labour of the greatest melodist, symphonist, and master of dramatic expression ever united in the same individual." The cast, last night, engaged the musical talent of all the distinguished *artistes* constituting the present company. Graziani portrayed the intrigues of the "Don," his singing, as usual, being distinguished by that sweetness of tone and vigour of execution which have gained for him such a name on the operatic stage. "Donna Anna" was represented by Madame Grisi—emphatically "La Regina de Canta." She has successfully held this character now for upwards of twenty years against all opposition, and, judging from her singing and acting last night, she is likely to have no rival while she occupies the lyric throne. Her rendering of the highly dramatic recitative, "Don Ottatio, son morta," apart from any musical skill, was a gem of declamation. Madame Viardot Garcia as "Zerlina," possesses a charming *naiveté*; but her graceful acting and singing of the ravissanti, "Batti, batti," deserves particular notice, though, strange to say, it did not enlist the enthusiasm of the "gods." Madame Gassier was the "Donna Elvira." Her voice, in the plaintive arias of her part, came forth in all its brilliancy—now heard amidst breathless silence, and now calling forth bursts of admiration. Her "Ah! chi mi dice mai," was loudly applauded; the syncopated passages at the end coming out with wonderful clearness and distinction. "Don Ottavio," we need scarcely say, was done ample justice to in the person of Signor Mario; and although time and constant exertion have somewhat changed his once unrivalled tenor voice, his "Il Mio Tesoro in Tanto" revived the memory of former days, and secured for him an enthusiastic *encore*. The Leporello of Signor Ciampi was a great improvement on his former appearance in the same character. The defects which prevent him from being as successful in this as in other buffo characters are so trivial and patent, that his quick discerning judgment must soon detect and remove them. The subordinate characters were creditably represented, and whether we regard the artistes engaged, or the brilliant and fashionable assembly present, the last presentation of "Don Giovanni, during the present operatic season, will be long remembered in our city. On this, the concluding night of the season, "Lucrezia Borgia" will be presented when, no doubt, a crowded house may be expected.

MORNING CONCERT—ITALIAN COMPANY.

Yesterday the third and last of these attractive concerts took place, at two o'clock, in the Antient Concert Rooms, and was still better attended than that of the preceding week. On each occasion, we observed amongst the audience a large number of clergymen, both of the Established and Roman Catholic Churches, together with many other persons who, from various causes, are precluded from attending the opera, and who, but for these concerts, would be entirely deprived of this rational and delightful source of enjoyment. For the opportunity thus afforded to them they are indebted to the forethought and consideration of Mr. Harris who has proved himself most anxious, on all occasions, to ensure the gratification of his fellow-citizens, and who has long earned for himself their esteem and gratitude for his zealous efforts to provide for their amusement. The first part of the programme announced a fantasia on the pianoforte, which was executed by Signor Operti, with his usual brilliancy and effect. This was followed by a romanza, sung by Signor Kinni, and another from "Traviata," by Signor Angelo Luise. The audience were then delighted by the enchanting tones of Mdlle. Orvil, who promises to be one of the most fascinating singers of the day. The ease with which this young lady executes the most difficult passages, and the sweetness and melody of her voice, have rendered her a general favourite with all who have had the pleasure of hearing her sing, and have made it a source of regret that she was not allotted a larger share of the performances. Signors Ciampi and Graziani sang a duetto, which was listened to with marked pleasure, and were followed by Madame Gassier, whose appearance called forth the loud and lengthened applause of the entire house. Of this lady's performance we can only say that every time she is heard she becomes the admiration and the wonder of each one of her audience, and yesterday we thought her singing even sweeter than on any other occasion. The next piece was a romanza, composed expressly for Graziani, and sung by that gentleman with all the gracefulness and melody for which he is so celebrated; and the first part of the performance concluded with the well-known serenade from "Don Pasquale," which was given by Signor Mario with the freshness of his earlier appearance amongst us, and was rendered still more acceptable by being chorussed by the whole force of the company. The second part of the performance commenced with a "Canzone Veneziana," sung by Signor Ciampi; and as we generally keep the best for the last, the whole of the second part was a series of delicious morceaux, each portion of which was still more attractive than that which preceded it. Madame Grisi enthralled her audience with the sweetness with which she rendered "Al Dolce guidami," from "Anna Bolena." Madame Viardot Garcia maintained the high position which she has long since gained in the judgment of her Irish admirers, and in a terzetto, sung by these ladies and Madame Gassier their voices blended in a chord of harmony which shall not soon be forgotten by those who had the privilege of hearing it. The concert, which was most successful, concluded with the chorus "Lebiamo," from "Traviata", in which all the company joined, and was not the least pleasing part of the performance. Several of the songs were encored, a demand which was most willingly acceded to by the several performers, and in many instances by the substitution of other favourite airs; and, altogether, the concert gave the greatest satisfaction to the large and fashionable audience who assembled to listen to it.

Amongst the company, we were glad to see the Judge of Appeal, the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, in possession of his usual good health, and who seemed fully to enjoy the musical treat which was presented to him.

The Church.

The Rev. Daniel Leahy has been appointed to the curacy of Croban, diocese of Elphin. Patron, the Archdeacon of Elphin.

Thanks.

The Rev. Alexander Leeper, for £1, from J. R. Cooke Esq., towards the restoration of St. Audoen's Church; and for six postage stamps, from a party who had not an opportunity of giving them while in town. Further contributions are very earnestly desired.

From the Committee of Ragged Boys' Home, or Sleeping Asylum, 52, Townsend-street, per Miss Lyster:—James Ogilby, Esq., £1; Edward Lytton, Esq., £1; Miss Griffith, £1; Miss Banks, £1. From the ladies of the Working Party, 4, Waterloo Terrace, 75 yards of blay shirting calico.

Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants, 45, Molesworth street.—The committee for the following, specially contributed towards the case of a clergyman's widow, relieved by the association, and mentioned by Rev. George W. Dalton, in his sermon in Trinity church:—Miss Hawkins (per Archdeacon Gregg, D. D.) £1; per Rev. G. W. Dalton, K. F. W. £1; Mrs. Hilliard, 10s.; Miss Walker, 5s.

Mrs. Queale, to Lady Ormonde and the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Crichton, for £1 each, towards the completely exhausted funds of the Dublin Providence Home. Further contributions most earnestly solicited.

The Army.

The following Circular, relative to the erection of separate barrack-rooms for married soldiers, has been just issued from the War-office by direction of the Secretary of State for War:—"The Secretary of State for War has had under his consideration the question of the accommodation in barracks for married non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Special quarters for this object are being erected year by year as funds can be made available, but some time must necessarily elapse before such quarters can be provided throughout barracks generally. With the view, therefore, of at once improving the condition of married soldiers in those cases where special quarters do not exist, Mr. Secretary Herbert has decided, in concurrence with his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, and with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, upon the following regulations:—1. The allowance of lodging-money to 3 per cent. of married soldiers, which has been hitherto permitted to be charged in the regimental accounts irrespective of the accommodation available, will cease from the 1st of October, 1860, and lodging-money will only be granted when accommodation in barracks on the scale hereafter laid down cannot be afforded. 2. Every married soldier not in excess of the number hereinafter specified, living in barracks, shall, when a separate room has not been specially and permanently provided for his accommodation, be entitled to the amount of accommodation usually allotted to four single soldiers—*e.g.*, a room lettered for 12 men shall be available for three married men, and one room's issue of fuel and light in kind shall be issued to the three families collectively. The number of women to be admitted into barracks to which this regulation shall apply shall not exceed the following scale:—The wives of the regimental staff sergeants, the wives of the sergeants of each troop, battery, or company in the following proportions—viz., 3 out of 4 or 5 sergeants, 4 out of 6 or 7, 5 out of 8 or 9, and 6 out of 10 or upwards. The wives of all other non-commissioned officers and men in the proportion of 5 to 60 men, and above that number of men at the rate of 8 per cent. of the whole number of the regiment, battalion, troop, battery, company, or detachment, as the case may be. 3. As a rule, unmarried soldiers should be first accommodated in barracks; any surplus accommodation should then be allotted to married soldiers in the foregoing proportions, and any married soldiers, not in excess of the above number, still remaining unprovided with quarters, should receive lodging allowance; it being clearly understood that the sergeants and soldiers having at present a separate room permanently set apart for their use are not included among the number of married soldiers entitled to the advantages of this circular, and that in no case are the numbers of those accommodated in barracks or drawing lodging money for want of accommodation to exceed the number referred to in Article 2. 4. The lodging money of married soldiers for whom room cannot be found in the barracks will be increased from 2d to 4d per day. This allowance will be claimed on form No. 1 of Circular 13 of the 1st September, 1856, to which must be added the joint certificate of the commanding officer and the barrack-master that the number of married sergeants and soldiers included therein do not, with the number accommodated in barracks, exceed those fixed by Article 2.

B. HAWES.

The Navy.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Capt the Hon C G J B Elliot, C B, to the St Jean d'Acre, vice Capt T P Thompson, invalided; Capt Thomas Harvey, to the Cressy, vice Elliot; Lieut C W S Blount, to the Ariel; the Rev W C P Bayles, chaplain and naval instructor, to the Victory; Dr Alexander Watson, surg-superintendent, to the Palmerston convict ship.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT—On Sunday next Divine service will be celebrated in the hall at three o'clock, when the Rev. R. Scott will preach; and on Wednesday next a sermon will be preached at eight o'clock a.m.

PRAYER AND PRAISE.—Among the subjects for prayer and praise, on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. Thanksgiving to the Supreme Being, for His answers to prayer in the Metropolitan Hall (through Jesus the only Mediator), for fair weather—for the conversion of sinners—the recovery of the sick—the progress of the Gospel at home and abroad, and for the witness of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of so many of the human family throughout the world. 2. For the inhabitants of London, that great metropolis, that all the impenitent in it may repent and turn unto the Lord; that the light of Divine truth may shine into every benighted heart, and that the spirit of prayer may take full possession of all. 3. For a blessing on the crowned heads of Europe—that they at their meetings may acknowledge Jesus as King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and subsequently exhort their people, respectively, to offer unto Him universal sacrifice—the sweetest incense of prayer and praise. 4. For Dublin—that all the union meetings for prayer which are held in it may be accepted of God the Father, and all the halls in Ireland, which are, or are to be, erected in it may be filled with the Holy Spirit.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.—The body of a male child in a decomposed state, and in a wooden box, with some shavings around it, and a piece of iron attached to it, apparently to sink it, was found in the Liffey, at Wellington-quay, on yesterday evening. The lid of the box was nailed down. The box and its contents were brought to York's livery stables, Cross Kevin-street, to await a coroner's inquest, which will be held this day.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four, a.m.

SARDINIAN SUCCESSES BEFORE ANCONA.

FAVORITE, 23RD SEPT.—OFFICIAL DESPATCH.—The Sardinian troops have taken the Della Grazi fort of Ancona, and the hospital has been destroyed. General Caderini with 6 battalions, has taken up a position in the suburbs of the Porta Pia, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the garrison. The siege operations are regularly carried on. The Sardinian losses have been slight. Many soldiers of the Papal army have been taken prisoners.

BLOCKADE OF ANCONA.

The *Gazette* contains a notice from the Foreign-office, intimating that the squadron of the King of Piedmont having arrived before the fortress of Ancona, has placed the town and the fort in a state of effective blockade.

TURIN, FRIDAY.—The King leaves to-morrow for Florence and Bologna, accompanied by Signor Farini. A deputation from Sicily is expected here to-day, to pay homage to his Majesty. The remainder of the military contingent of 114,000 men has been called under arms. No further news has been received from Ancona.

THE POPE ADVISED BY THE CARDINALS TO DEPART.

The Cardinals have been consulted on the resolution to be taken by the Pope. The majority is said to have pronounced in favour of the departure of the Pope, but that his departure should be deferred.

REVOLUTIONARY AND ROYALIST MOVEMENTS.

The forts of Pescara and Augusta, in Sicily, have capitulated. The commander of the fort of Bacoa, near Naples, still resists, and threatens to blow up the fortress. The soldiers of the King at Gaeta are said to have demolished the residence of the French Consul, under the pretence that there was a connivance between him and Garibaldi. The French Consul was absent at the time.

ALLEGED BATTLE BETWEEN BAVARIANS AND HUNGARIANS.

MARSEILLES, FRIDAY.—Letters from Naples to the 25th inst., assert that the Bavarian Brigade of the King's troops had completely beaten the Hungarian companies of the Garibaldians at Capua.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS FOR ITALY.

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* says the military division of Lyons will proceed immediately to Rome, to reinforce the corps of occupation.

GENERAL GOYON'S MEASURES AT ROME.

ROME, 25 (VIA MARSEILLES).—General Goyon, on the demand of Mgr. Merode, has ordered the reoccupation of Corneto by French soldiers. General Goyon has also placed outposts two miles beyond Rome.

SICILIAN VESSELS—AUSTRIAN PORTS.

TRIESTE, FRIDAY.—The Austrian naval board has ordered that trading vessels of the Two Sicilies shall only be admitted into an Austrian port when hoisting the Neapolitan flag; and that, before leaving, the visa of the Neapolitan Consul must be attached to their papers.

GARIBALDI AND THE VENETIANS.

Garibaldi has complied with the request of a deputation of Venetians who sought permission to publish at Naples a journal to excite the people of Venetia to a general rising, and he caused his reply to be published in the official journal of Naples. He told the deputation that the present war was the only national one which could give them a country. "Our battles are so many marches in our progress to the Alps, on the summit of which alone we will stop." He authorised them to act as an association for the purpose of raising subsidies for all kinds of insurrectional war making for their common deliverance.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

The *Globe*, in a leader on Italy, remarks that the Italian Question is fast narrowing down to the Papal Question.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

A letter in the Paris *Univers* states that in Perugia 30 Irish were killed out of 260.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* states that at Montefiascone, out of 70 killed in the Papal ranks defending that town, eight were Irish.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, 23RD SEPT. (VIA MARSEILLES.)—Liborio Romano's Cabinet has tendered its resignation, on account of the preponderance of Bertani. Signor Conforti is about to form a Ministry professing extreme opinions, the members of which, it is said, will include Ferrigula, Mignogna, and Salicetti. The Marquis de Bella, Ambassador of Garibaldi at Paris, has tendered his resignation. A battalion of 700 priests has been organised.

THE WARSAW MEETING.

A letter from Berlin says that the Ambassadors of Russia at the Courts of Berlin and Vienna have been ordered to proceed to Warsaw before the arrival of the Sovereigns, as Prince Gortschakoff wishes to see them before the arrival of the Prime Ministers of Austria and Prussia.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamer, City of Manchester, from New York, on the 15th inst., for Liverpool, arrived here this evening. She brings 112,000 dollars in specie. She landed three cabin and twenty-eight steerage passengers, and proceeded again at 5-30 p.m. All well.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Montreal Company's steamship North Briton arrived in Lough Foyle at an early hour this morning, took mails and latest telegrams on board, and steamed out for Quebec at 6 p.m. All well. About eighty passengers embarked at this port.

THE HOLYHEAD M.S. CONNAUGHT.

On her trial trip at Southampton, on Thursday, the Holyhead mail steamer Connaught beat the Leinster, the speed averaging 27 miles per hour—a difference of one half mile an hour over the Leinster.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Cesarewitch—20 to 1 agst Comforter (taken); 22 to 1 agst Plumper (taken); 25 to 1 agst Cape Flyaway (taken); 25 to 1 agst Weatherbound (taken); 25 to 1 agst Conscript (taken); 25 to 1 agst Starke (taken and offered); 33 to 1 agst Fedorowna (offered); 33 to 1 agst Rocket (taken and offered); 30 to 1 agst Killigrew (taken); 30 to 1 agst Alderman (taken); 33 to 1 agst Bevis (taken); 33 to 1 agst Glendinning (taken); 33 to 1 agst Courier (offered); 40 to 1 agst Richmond (taken); 50 to 1 agst Moorcock (offered).

DERRY RACES—FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

THIRD DAY.

[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH.]

Commercial Travellers' Plate 25 sovs. Three ran.

Captain Beresford's Little Girl	...	...	1
Mr Barlow's Captain Franklin	...	...	2

Railway Stakes of 50 sovs.—Heats. Three ran.

Mr Barlow's Franklin	1	1	1
Mr M'Kenna's Wrraw	1	3	2
Captain Vyse's Maria	3	2	0

Consolation Stakes, £25.—Three ran.

Mr Kerr's Mrs Spode	1
Mr Webb's May Queen	2

SERIOUS OUTRAGE.—LOUGHREA, THURSDAY.—An outrage of a rather novel nature, and which was nearly proving fatal in its results, were it not for the providential assistance rendered in time to save the life of the victim, was perpetrated in this town last evening. It appears that some short time since, a specialty was directed to two bailiffs, named John Dooly and Daniel Donohoe, for the execution of an ejectment decree, at the suit of the Poor Law Guardians, against a person holding advance possession of a dispensary house in town, and an account of the eviction was furnished to some of the provincial papers, by a man named Patrick O'Flaherty, a tuner of musical instruments, who occasionally acts as correspondent of "local affairs," and who, in his report, added some severe strictures upon the manner in which the bailiffs discharged their duty, but which, instead of exciting sympathy for the man evicted, only drew down vengeance on the reporter. On last evening, about ten o'clock, as O'Flaherty, somewhat under the influence of drink, was returning from Summer-hill (in the suburbs of the town), he was waylaid by some young fellows, among whom were two sons of Dooly and Donohoe, who brought him to the lake side, and there, having bound him hand and foot, tied him down in a boat, which they then sent adrift, the wind blowing freshly at the time towards the opposite shore. In this helpless condition the poor man was borne some distance outwards, and would soon have been inevitably drowned, as the boat was leaky and fast making water, had it not been observed in the moonlight by Mr. Pierce H. Dolphin, who was then returning from a duck-shooting excursion on the lake, and, being attracted by his cries, quickly rescued the unfortunate man from his perilous position, by taking him into his boat, and landing him opposite the union workhouse, to the hospital of which he was at once conveyed in an exhausted state, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Henry Cloran, under whose treatment he now remains. The informations of O'Flaherty were this morning taken before Colonel Crispin, J.P., who at once issued warrants against the parties implicated in the outrage, two of whom, sons of the bailiffs, and who were the ringleaders on the occasion, were subsequently brought before the magistrates at petty sessions to-day, and remanded until O'Flaherty shall be sufficiently recovered to appear and prosecute them.—*From a Correspondent.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yes... named Edward Bourke, 45... Tyler's-lane, Upper Rathm... labourer at a new building at... dentally fell through the raf... to the one beneath, a dist... engaged in the same building... to the Meath Hospital, where... doctor stated that he had r... the head and body, and that ... of his recovery. The matter...

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE I... ing of the General Assembly ... in Ireland, it was resolved, tha... be made in all Presbyteria... the efforts of the Waldenses a... gelise Central Italy. In fur... the Rev. John Hall will pre... Capel-street, on Sunday, the ... at twelve o'clock, and in the e... occasion collections will be ... Christian friends will contrib... thereby in bringing benighted... light and liberty of the Gospel...

PRESENTATION TO GEORGE ... day evening, the pupils of Bru... to partake of an entertainmen... pal, on which occasion they p... and beautiful silver teapot, m... pose by Messrs. Marsh and Co.... tea, the Rev. A. S. Fuller took ... the testimonial with an appro... Mr. Porte made a suitable re... adding, from our own knowled... of those principals of the Ea... Ireland who have most an... purposes contemplated by th... those valuable national institut...

LONGFORD AUXILIARY TO T... annual meeting of the above so... o'clock on Thursday, in the Prim... Meeting-house—Thomas Lefroy... chair. The meeting was opene... The Rev. Robert J. Card ... which stated that, since the fo... 45 years ago, 8,691 copies of the ... circulated through its agency, an... been collected and forwarded to ... chairman, in a lengthened and ... progress the society was makin... the Rev. Hugh Crawford, Re... Samuel M'Cutcheon, and Rev. ... putation who attended. The ... a most interesting and instructi... achievements that are being atta... of the society, stating that ... volume have been circulated in ... globe, printed in the various lang... As an instance of the progress o... spect, the rev. gentleman stated ... year, no less than six new transl... and that thousands of copies ... Italy alone within the same peri... with marked attention throug... seemed highly delighted with ... and lucid discourse. The follow... present:—Rev. Mr. Sloane, of S... Rev. R. Henry, Rev. Mr. Arche... Henry Johnson; also, several of ... classes of the community.—Cor...

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—An ... brought before the Common ... Mayor's Court, on Wednesday, ... stances of an atrocious assau... May, the plaintiff, named W... maker, passed the defendant, ... street, but refused to speak to ... circulating reports detrimental t... John Jones abused him, an... a public-house, where high ... them, and Evan Jones, anoth... having joined them, struck the pl... the cheek. A fight ensued, when T... defendant, joined the party, and... tacked the plaintiff in a most bru... his him on back on a table, and e... fully. Evan seized his thumb w... tinued gnawing it as a dog would... happened to come in and resc... clutches. While John was mal... the defendant Thomas frequentl... him," and he did all he could... brother's suggestion. One of the... say which) gave him a kick on th... his cheek open, and greatly dis... laid up for several weeks and u... business, and had partially lost th... the nerve of which was injured. ... contended that plaintiff had com... that the injuries alleged had bee... The jury returned a verdict for t... £30.

FRENCH TREATY AND THE SI... twenty independent deputation ha... have issued their report on the st... France and Switzerland. They ... on Sunday morning, August 5, ob... Paxton and Mr. Ellice letters o... Cobden and the Hon. W. Grey, a... the 10th. Here they received f... duction from the private secretary... bassador in France, and proceed... mission to Lyons, where the deput... impressed with the councils of co... between the masters and men. ... conciliation are established (says th... and workmen speak of them in ... admiration; and the very fact of t... with both the parties immediately... cision is the strongest proof it is p... efficiency in performing the fun... were especially created. St. Etien... mond, and Basle were subsequent... putation show that France has ... trade much more than England ha... the present time little more than o... of people engaged in the manufact... pared with the number employed i...

SMOKE FROM GAS LIGHTS.—It ... imagined that the smoking of ceilin... impurity in the gas, whereas in ... connection between the deposition... quality of the gas. The evil arises ... being raised so high that some of it... out smoke, or more frequently fro... lighting. If, when lighting the lamp... opened suddenly, and a burst of ga... caps before the match be applie... strong puff follows the lighting of ... cloud of black smoke rises to the ce... houses and shops, is repeated daily,... consequence is a blackened ceiling. ... lated houses, the glasses are taken o... day, and before they are put on again... plied to the lip of the burner, and the... opened so that no more gas escap... to make a ring of blue flame; the ... put on quite straight, the stop-cock... until the flames stand at three inche... is done few chimney-glasses will b... ceilings will not be blackened fro... *Robison.*

THE EARL OF LEITRIM'S LATE ... CAPE.—It is in contemplation to ... Leitrim with a congratulatory a... providential escape from the atta... life. The circumstances of the c... dress to a nobleman who has at all ... interest in the maintenance of soc... suppression of crime in this coun... gentry and respectable portion of th... without delay, convene a public mee... the scene of the murderous attempt ... life—and, in the most emphatic ma... determination to frustrate, as far as ... designs of wicked men; and te... time, their gratitude for the pres... so beneficial to the peace of this co... *sette.*

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO.—The ... ment of the great English soprano ... interest attaching to the performanc... on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace,... ing was the principal feature. In ... announcement of her name would hav... tract large numbers, but when the ... coupled with another, to the effect ... penultimate performance at Sydenha... ... to the Palace made up an ... 12,000 listeners. The oratorio chose... was the "Creation," and the two gre... heroine of the day, "With verdure ... mighty pens" excited as amount of ... all who have heard Madame Novell... readily understand. In very graceful ... of the admiration for her which the p... a crowd testified, Madame Novello sa... ted to Eve, in the third part, which ... trusted to a second soprano.

Irish Railway Re...

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DA...

Name of Railway.
Ballymena and Portrush, Sept 22
Belfast and Northern Counties, Sept 22
Belfast and County Down, Sept 22
Cork and Bandon, Sept 22
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, Sept 22
Dublin and Belfast Junction, Sept 23
Dublin and Drogheda, Sept 22
Dublin and Wicklow, Sept 22
Dundalk, Enniskillen, & Londonderry, Sept 22
Great Southern & Western, Sept 22
Irish South Eastern, Sept 22
Limerick and Ennis, Sept 22
Limerick and Foynes, Sept 22
Midland Great Western, Sept 23
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor, Sept. 16
Ulster, Sept 21
Waterford and Limerick, Sept 22
Waterford and Tramore, Sept 22
* The above includes the receipts of the Tralee and Killarney Line, now amal... which are not included in the receipts for the... last year (226 miles open).

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH...

Birkenhead
Bristol and Exeter
Great Northern
Great Western
Lancashire and Yorkshire
London and North Western
London and South Western
London and Brighton
Manchester, Sheffield, ...
Midland
North British
North Eastern
London and Blackwall
Vale of Neath
South Eastern
West Midland
West Hartlepool
Glasgow and South Western
Edinburgh and Glasgow
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee
Great North of Scotland
Scottish North Eastern

NEWS.
TELEGRAPH.
TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.
S BEFORE ANCONA.
OFFICIAL DESPATCH.—The
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EVENING.—The *Liverpool*
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EVENING. — The *Montreal*
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M.S. CONNAUGHT.
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st Moorock (offered).

—FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.
DAY.
TELEGRAPH]
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—Heats. Three ran.
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HREA, THURSDAY.—An out
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—*From a Correspondent.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, a man named Edward Rourke, 45 years of age, residing in Tyler's-lane, Upper Rathmines, while employed as a labourer at a new building at Tranquilla Convent, accidentally fell through the rafters from the second floor to the one beneath, a distance of 20 feet. The men engaged in the same building had him at once conveyed to the Meath Hospital, where he was attended to. The doctor stated that he had received serious injuries in the head and body, and that he entertained little hope of his recovery. The matter was purely accidental.

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN ITALY.—At the last meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, it was resolved, that special collections should be made in all Presbyterian congregations, in aid of the efforts of the Waldenses and other churches, to evangelise Central Italy. In furtherance of this resolution, the Rev. John Hall will preach in the Scots Church, Capel-street, on Sunday, the 30th inst., in the morning, at twelve o'clock, and in the evening at seven. On each occasion collections will be made, when it is hoped Christian friends will contribute liberally, and assist thereby in bringing benighted Italy into the glorious light and liberty of the Gospel.

PRESENTATION TO GEORGE PORTE, ESQ.—On Wednesday evening, the pupils of Brunswick-street school met, to partake of an entertainment provided by the principal, on which occasion they presented him with a rich and beautiful silver teapot, manufactured for the purpose by Messrs. Marsh and Co., of Sackville-street. After tea, the Rev. A. S. Fuller took the chair, and presented the testimonial with an appropriate address, to which Mr. Porte made a suitable reply. We feel pleasure in adding, from our own knowledge, that Mr. Porte, is one of those principals of the Erasmus Smith's schools in Ireland who have most amply realised the high purposes contemplated by the benevolent founder of those valuable national institutions.

LONGFORD AUXILIARY TO THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the above society was held at twelve o'clock on Thursday, in the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Meeting-house—Thomas Lefroy, Esq., Q.C., occupied the chair. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer. The Rev. Robert J. Card read the annual report, which stated that, since the formation of the society, 65 years ago, 8,621 copies of the Holy Scriptures had been circulated through its agency, and £13,069 19s. 11d. have been collected and forwarded to the parent society. The chairman, in a lengthened and able speech, detailed the progress the society was making. He was followed by the Rev. Hugh Crawford, Rev. William Digby, Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon, and Rev. John Archdall, the deputation who attended. The latter gentleman gave a most interesting and instructive discourse on the vast achievements that are being attained through the medium of the society, stating that copies of the inspired volume have been circulated in almost all parts of the globe, printed in the various languages of those countries. As an instance of the progress of the society in this respect, the rev. gentleman stated that, within the last year, no less than six new translations had taken place, and that thousands of copies had been circulated in Italy alone within the same period. He was listened to with marked attention throughout, and the audience seemed highly delighted with his energetic, practical, and lucid discourse. The following clergymen were also present:—Rev. Mr. Sloane, of Sligo; Rev. T. O. Moore, Rev. R. Henry, Rev. Mr. Archer, Rev. W. Moore, Rev. Henry Johnson; also, several of the gentry and farming classe of the community.—*Communicated.*

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—An action for damages brought before the Common Serjeant, in the Lord Mayor's Court, on Wednesday, disclosed the circumstances of an atrocious assault. In the month of May, the plaintiff, named Wever, a portmanteau maker, passed the defendant, John Jones, in the street, but refused to speak to him, as he had been circulating reports detrimental to plaintiff's character. John Jones abused him, and followed him into a public-house, where high words passed between them, and Evan Jones, another of the defendants, having joined them, struck the plaintiff a violent blow on the cheek. A fight ensued, when Thomas Jones, the third defendant, joined the party, and the three of them attacked the plaintiff in a most brutal manner. They threw him on back on a table, and each beat him unmercifully. Evan seized his thumb with his teeth and continued gnawing it as a dog would a bone, until a sailor happened to come in and rescued him from their clutches. While John was maltreating the plaintiff, the defendant Thomas frequently cried out "Strangle him," and he did all he could to comply with his brother's suggestion. One of them (plaintiff could not say which) gave him a kick on the side of the head, cut his cheek open, and greatly disfigured him. He was laid up for several weeks and unable to attend to his business, and had partially lost the use of his thumb, the nerve of which was injured. For the defence, it was contended that plaintiff had commenced the fight, and that the injuries alleged had been greatly exaggerated. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £30.

FRENCH TREATY AND THE SILK TRADE.—The Coventry independent deputation have just returned, and have issued their report on the state of the silk trade in France and Switzerland. They started from Coventry on Sunday morning, August 5, obtained from Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Ellice letters of introduction to Mr. Cobden and the Hon. W. Grey, and arrived in Paris on the 10th. Here they received further letters of introduction from the private secretary to the English Ambassador in France, and proceeded at once on their mission to Lyons, where the deputation were favourably impressed with the councils of conciliation established between the masters and men. Wherever councils of conciliation are established (says the report) both masters and workmen speak of them in the highest terms of admiration; and the very fact of their being so popular with both the parties immediately affected by their decision is the strongest proof it is possible to offer of their efficiency in performing the functions for which they were especially created. St. Etienne, St. Just, St. Chamond, and Basle were subsequently visited, and the deputation show that France has suffered in her ribbon trade much more than England has done, there being at the present time little more than one half of the number of people engaged in the manufacture in France compared with the number employed in 1857.

SMOKE FROM GAS LIGHTS.—It is pretty generally imagined that the smoking of ceilings is occasioned by impurity in the gas, whereas in this case there is no connection between the deposition of soot and the quality of the gas. The evil arises either from the flame being raised so high that some of its forked points give out smoke, or more frequently from a careless mode of lighting. If, when lighting the lamps, the stop cock be opened suddenly, and a burst of gas be permitted to escape before the match be applied to light it, then a strong puff follows the lighting of each burner, and a cloud of black smoke rises to the ceiling. This, in many houses and shops, is repeated daily, and the inevitable consequence is a blackened ceiling. In some well-regulated houses, the glasses are taken off and wiped every day, and before they are put on again the match is applied to the lip of the burner, and the stopcock cautiously opened so that no more gas escapes than is sufficient to make a ring of blue flame; the glasses being then put on quite straight, the stop-cocks are gently turned until the flames stand at three inches high. When this is done few chimney-glasses will be broken, and the ceilings will not be blackened for years.—*Sir John Robison.*

THE EARL OF LEITRIM'S LATE PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—It is in contemplation to present the Earl of Leitrim with a congratulatory address on his late providential escape from the attack made upon his life. The circumstances of the case call for an address to a nobleman who has at all times taken a great interest in the maintenance of social order and the suppression of crime in this county. We hope the gentry and respectable portion of the community will, without delay, convene a public meeting in this town—the scene of the murderous attempt upon his lordship's life—and, in the most emphatic manner, declare their determination to frustrate, as far as in their power, the designs of wicked men; and testify, at the same time, their gratitude for the preservation of a life so beneficial to the peace of this county.—*Leitrim Gazette.*

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO.—The approaching retirement of the great English soprano greatly enhanced the interest attaching to the performance which took place on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, of which her singing was the principal feature. In any case the announcement of her name would have been sure to attract large numbers, but when the announcement was coupled with another, to the effect that this was her penultimate performance at Sydenham, the crowds that flocked to the Palace made up an audience of over 12,000 listeners. The oratorio chosen for the occasion was the "Creation," and the two great airs sung by the heroine of the day, "With verdure clad" and "On mighty pens" excited an amount of enthusiasm which all who have heard Madame Novello sing them will readily understand. In very graceful acknowledgment of the admiration for her which the presence of so great a crowd testified, Madame Novello sang the music allotted to Eve, in the third part, which is commonly entrusted to a second soprano.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, Sept 22	388	3	9	344	2	3
Belfast and Northern Counties, Sept 22	1330	6	1	1166	7	6
Belfast and County Down, Sept 22	532	13	8	583	14	8
Cork and Bandon, Sept 22	326	17	3	343	2	3
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, Sept 22	265	14	2	262	18	5
Dublin and Belfast Junction, Sept 23	1501	10	0	1437	11	0
Dublin and Drogheda, Sept 23	1702	9	0	1816	6	0
Dublin and Wicklow, Sept 22	2022	15	0	1931	12	0
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Londonderry, Sept 23	1582	1	0	1731	17	0
Great Southern & Western, Sept 22*	8928	11	0	8183	13	0
Irish South Eastern, Sept 22	312	2	0	266	2	0
Limerick and Ennis, Sept 22	168	16	4	153	2	10
Limerick and Foynes, Sept 23	181	0	0	230	0	0
Midland Great Western, Sept 22	4192	13	0	3986	1	0
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostr., Sept. 16	90	0	0	61	0	0
Ulster, Sept 23	1733	0	0	1837	0	0
Waterford and Limerick, Sept 22	1237	14	8	1341	13	6
Waterford and Tramore, Sept 22	109	5	0	145	17	0

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open).

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1860.	1859.
Birkenhead	£2008	2989
Bristol and Exeter	7317	7997
Great Northern	30738	30559
Great Western	35143	35367
Lancashire and Yorkshire	40071	[illegible]
London and North Western	83504	82041
London and South Western	20880	19382
London and Brighton	20372	19559
Manchester, Sheffield, &c.	12434	11374
Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
North British	[illegible]	5850
North Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and Blackwall	1720	1646
Vale of Neath	[illegible]	1800
South Eastern	7838	27115
West Midland	5025	6869
West Hartlepool	8265	4007
Glasgow and South Western	[illegible]	7550
Edinburgh and Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great North of Scotland	4210	[illegible]
Scottish North Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]

Correspondence.

IRISH FISHERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

September 28, 1860.

SIR,—Your efforts to prevent the extension of a grasping monopoly on the part of the lessees of fisheries in Ireland are entitled to the gratitude, not only of those who desire occasionally to see a fresh trout on their tables, but more especially of every lover of the "gentle art," of which I profess to be an humble disciple. If the pleasures of angling in the picturesque scenery of our western counties be denied to the tourist, or be destroyed by the small meshes of the lessees of fisheries, one of the principal amusements which a country gentleman can give those who occasionally visit him from the sister island, and one of the greatest attractions to strangers, will be done away with. But this is a secondary consideration, compared to the audacity and sinfulness of those who, under the pretence of "destroying the destroyer," would banish from our waters a fish which forms a valuable article of food, at certain periods of the year, to a great portion of the community. What right have the lessees of fisheries to destroy the trout at the mouth of the river by a net whose meshes will sweep to destruction every fish which enters its waters, and thus deprive the landed proprietors up stream of the privileges they have hitherto immemorially enjoyed? The system pursued in Scotland, where landed proprietors are alive to their own interests, and know how to take steps to preserve them, may, perhaps, suggest a useful hint to their brethren in Ireland, who desire not to see the pockets of strangers filled and the English markets gorged with delicacies at their expense. I, therefore, give you a summary of the act passed in this very year, chap. 85:—

Sec. 1. Fishing for trout, &c., by means of nets in any rivers, &c., in Scotland prohibited. Penalty. Nothing to prevent persons having proprietary rights, &c., to fish.
2. Penalty for trespassing on any ground or river to fish with nets, &c.
3. Power to persons having authority to seize boats, nets, &c., used in commission of offence.
4. Justices who are proprietors not disqualified from acting.
5. Recovery of penalties.
6. Power to appeal.
7. Application of penalties.
8. Limitation of actions.
9. Interpretation of terms.
10. Saving the laws, regarding salmon fisheries.
11. Saving the laws, regarding angling with rod.

Thus the inhabitants of Scotland are not affrighted by the bugbear that trout destroy the ova of the salmon. The prolific capabilities of the fish baffle its own propensities at self-destruction; but if small meshes be introduced, the parent trout will be annihilated, and the extinction of the species will then be the inevitable result. Hoping that this graceful and harmless fish may survive its present persecutors—I remain, &c., AN ANGLER.

THE PROPOSED DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Is there any appearance of the above-named institution being opened, or has there been anything done to that end more than the collection of over £1,000 towards it some fifteen months since?

As the sinews of war have not been wanting, surely it is not too much to expect that the committee should have done their part in the time that has elapsed.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE BRYAN,
Sept. 28th, 1860. 9, Charlemont Place.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLOGHER DIOCESAN CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Clogher, Friday Evening.

The annual meeting of the Clogher Diocesan Church Education Society was held yesterday, in the Court-house, Clogher. There was a numerous attendance of the resident gentry of Tyrone and the adjoining counties, who seemed to regard the proceedings with especial interest, owing, no doubt, to the many difficulties with which the society, in the present eventful crisis, has to contend. The report of the committee for the past year, as will be perceived, speaks favourably of the progress of this particular branch, and manifests the determination of the people of the North of Ireland generally to adhere to the vital principle for the maintenance of which the society has so long and ably struggled. Many of the leading clergymen of Ulster, remarkable for their unswerving adhesion to the cause of Church Education, were present, and letters of apology, expressive of sympathy and concurrence, were received from many others who, in consequence of illness, were reluctantly obliged to absent themselves. Amongst those present were—The Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Maude, Clogher; Archdeacon Russell, ditto; Rev. John Young Rutledge, ex-F.T.C.D.; Rev. A. D. Macnamara, Deputation-Secretary from the parent society; Rev. W. B. Ashe, Clogher; Rev. Aiken Irvine, Fivemiletown; Rev. W. R. Bailey, Lisnaskea; Rev. V. D. Christian, Secretary of the Monaghan Branch of the Society; Rev. Henry Bourke, Secretary of the Enniskillen Branch; Rev. J. Wolfe, Ematris; Rev. Mr. Gardner, Rev. Charles Maginnis, Newtown Saville; Rev. John Flanagan, Rev. Thomas Anketell, Rev. Henry Tottenham, Rev. G. Young, Rev. William Woodwright, Rev. J. Moutray, Rev. Mr. Watson, Rev. F. Hurst, Rev. Mr. Deacon, Rev. A. Williamson. There were also present—Dr. Seragg, Dr. Twigg and family, Mrs. Carmichael and family, Wm. Caldwell, Esq.; W. Moutray, Esq., Aughnacloy; the Misses Moore, Miss Gilliland and Miss West, George W. Cutchan, Esq., Omagh; Hon. Mrs. Maude, and Miss Maude, Mrs. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael Ferrall, Augher Castle; Mrs. Gervais Cecil, Miss Hormidge, Mrs. Irvine, Miss Simpson, Wm. Caldwell, Esq.; — MacNamara, H. Burke, Francis Gervais, Esqrs.; Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Woodright, Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. D'Acre Hamilton, jun.; J. E. Macartney, Esq., and Mrs. Macartney; Mrs. Thomas Moutray, &c., &c.

At twelve o'clock, the chair was taken by
FRANCIS J. GERVAIS, Esq., J.P., of Cecil.

The Rev. Mr. Ashe having opened the proceedings with prayer,

The Chairman, in calling on the secretary to read the report of the committee for the past year, briefly expressed his gratification at seeing assembled so large and influential a meeting to support a society the interest of which they, as true Protestants, had anxiously at heart; for its sole object, despite all obstacles, was to impart to the youth of Ireland a sound Scriptural education, and instruct them in the truths which maketh wise unto salvation. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. Christian then read the following letter, which he had received from the Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Armagh:—

Armagh, Thursday Evening, Sept. 27th.

DEAR SIR,—It is with deep regret that I am obliged to give up the hope of attending the meeting of the Church Education Society at Clogher. An attack of bronchitis makes it perilous to travel, and impossible to speak in public. All I can do is to request you to communicate my unswerving devotion to the great principle of Scriptural Education, and my conviction that, if its supporters will hold firm by their duty to God, and their obligations to their country, we shall assuredly be able to maintain it, and ultimately see it triumph. The fact which has disheartened some of our best friends, and afforded others a pretext for deserting us—the certainty that neither a Whig nor a Conservative Government will give us any assistance—has not disturbed me. From the beginning I saw that the Irish System of National Education was a concerted plan to place public instruction under the control of the Romish clergy, and I have always declared my opinion in public and in private. From the beginning all was conceded to the Church of Rome—nothing to the Church of Ireland. Besides the fatal concession to the former of excluding the Scriptures (for no one is now imposed on by their Scripture lessons), the Romish element predominates in every department; and while the most flagrant violations of rules were overlooked in the one case, the slightest deviation from them by any of our Church was instantly punished. In self-defence we organised our society; its success alarmed the Government, and they tried to weaken it by drawing away from us the Presbyterians in conceding to that body, under certain restrictions, a permissive use of the Scriptures. That permission was, however, never made a fundamental rule of the system. It might, therefore, be withdrawn, and most of us anticipated that if the Church Education Society were not in activity it would be so.

This has, within the last few months, been fully verified, for assuming that we are becoming powerless, the National officials have already dropped the mask, and are reading to the Presbyterians a lesson which, I trust, they will not forget, of the peril of tampering in any way with vital principles. Government dare not be with us, though they know we are right. The National System which they support in England proves that; but they dare not risk the support of those Irish members who are returned by the Romish clergy, in the present balance of parties; and I fear none of the leaders of those parties is enough inspired by Christian spirit to sacrifice the present chance of power for the remote events of the day of judgment. That we can no more look to them I consider fortunate, if it makes us look to ourselves and to God.

The case stands thus:—If our society cease to be effective, the education of Ireland virtually passes into the hands of the Pope, for it is impossible to doubt that a large majority of its commissioners, officers, and teachers will be Romanists. What chance is there that a Protestant child can attend a school, conducted under such influences, without danger of perversion? Is it not notorious from daily events, that Romanists will break the most solemn engagements, and transgress every law, human and divine, "to make one Proselyte." They will not trust us, and, certainly, we have the warning of all experience and all history not to trust them. If, then, we join the National System as it stands, I hold that we become accessary to Roman proselytism, and answerable for the soul of every child that is so perverted. And surely there is enough of power and wealth amongst us to avert this possibility if we could bring them to bear; and I hope that the leaders of our society will lose no time in effecting this. The most important step which I would wish to be taken is a complete system of explaining to our people the real state of the question, and the urgent necessity of the case. Much of this the clergy can do from their pulpits, but much more could be effected by missionary deputations visiting each parish, and organising in it a distinct committee, which could communicate freely and constantly with their fellows, and keep the interest alive, as well as collect funds. Amongst the great mass of Protestants there is a warmth of faith and, soundness of feeling which will not fail when we call upon it; and above all the Lord will not desert us, if we try to do His work. T. R. ROBINSON.

Observatory, Sept. 27th, 1860.
The Rev. V. D. Christian.

The Rev. H. Bourke, Secretary of the Enniskillen Branch, then read the following report:—

NINETEENTH REPORT OF THE ENNISKILLEN DISTRICT OF THE CLOGHER DIOCESAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

If former committees of your society felt themselves called upon to commence their reports with thanksgiving to Almighty God for the position in which their affairs were placed, the committee which now approaches the task of making their report for the past year feel themselves peculiarly called upon to give utterance to the language of thankfulness. They feel that your cause could not have overcome, as, blessed be God, it has (overcome), in a great measure, the difficulties with which it has been encompassed had not their gracious God favoured it as He has remarkably done, and made all things to work together for its advantage; and therefore they would give to Him the thanks and praise that are due. They would venture to express the opinion that the things which have happened have fallen out rather to the furtherance of your cause, bringing into existence an amount of zeal in its behalf which was not before displayed, and convincing its friends, more strongly than ever, of the necessity for greater exertion, and more earnest prayer to God for a blessing on their endeavours, especially while your schools are refused aid, to which they are so justly entitled, out of the funds voted by Parliament for educational purposes in Ireland—a refusal persisted in because to the terms upon which aid is offered.

The funds of the society are in a condition warranting your committee to entertain the hope that their successors will be able to carry on their operations, at least as well as before. They are not without expectation that an improvement may be effected.

The abstract of the cash account to the 31st of December, 1859, will show the receipts and expenditure to that period. Supplementary columns will, as formerly, be published with the report, to show the sums received to the present date.

A grant of £30 was made to our district by the Central Committee, which was applied to the lessening of our debt to the depository for books and requisites.

The number of our schools for the year 1859 is less by five, and only by five, than that for the preceding year. The number, however, upon the rolls of the children of the church and of Protestant Dissenters, is greater than that of the preceding year. The number of Roman Catholics is not so large as it was in 1858. The average attendance was, of course, smaller than in that year.

The following is the return for the past year:—Schools, 74, Church, 3,472; Dissenters, 160; Romanists, 288, total; 3,920; average attendance, 1,883.

The usual examination of teachers was held on the 21st of September, 1859. Fifteen presented themselves for examination; four were placed in the order of their merit. Three premiums were awarded, and additional ones recommended.

Your committee regret exceedingly that they have been compelled to close the Training institution in Enniskillen, for want of funds to carry on its operations. While it existed it did good work. Your committee think it may be satisfactory that an outline should be given of what it accomplished, and of its state when the institution was broken up. At that time there were on the roll of the model school, with which it was connected, 176 pupils. During the past year, the number was 179. The average attendance for that period was 82. The number of pupil teachers trained in 1859-60 was 8. The number trained since the commencement was 38.

Your committee would refer any who may desire to know what their views respecting the future proceedings of your society are, to a resolution passed unanimously at a monthly meeting of committee, held on the first Tuesday in June of the present year, approving of the fundamental rules of the Church Education Society with regard to the use of the Holy Scriptures in their schools, and professing a determination to adhere to those principles, and to a statement giving more full expression to their views, which, at the meeting of committee, held on the third of July, it was resolved, unanimously, to adopt and publish. They would close their report by repeating the concluding paragraph of that statement:—"We therefore do declare our firm attachment to that principle which has not been affected in its truth or importance during the years which have elapsed since this struggle began. We earnestly appeal to our friends to stand fast, and come to the aid of this good cause, and profess our hope and belief that, by increased effort and zeal, with the Divine blessing new life and vigour may be infused into our society, and greater results attained than we have hitherto been able to accomplish."

The Rev. V. D. Christian, Secretary of the Monaghan Branch, read the following report:—

The committee of the Clogher Education Society, Monaghan district, in resigning the trust committed to them for the past year, meet the members of the society under somewhat altered circumstances from those which presented themselves twelve months ago. Since then all hope of obtaining State assistance has been apparently removed, by a more determined refusal than ever on the part of the Government to alter the obnoxious rule of the National Board, which prevents Scriptural schools from sharing in the Parliamentary grant for education in Ireland. The result has been a violent revival of the education controversy, and strong endeavour to break up the Church Education Society; an endeavour, we rejoice to say, which has been signally and completely frustrated.

While, however, as might have been expected, some secessions have taken place from the ranks of the parent society, your committee have the satisfaction of stating that, with scarcely an exception, the usual supporters of the Clogher Diocesan Society have continued firm in their adherence to the cause, at the same time that many have increased their contributions, and new friends have been gained.

In consequence of the attitude which the question had assumed, your committee deemed it advisable to hold two special meetings in the month of May, at which a subcommittee was appointed, with directions to draw us an earnest appeal to the clergy and laity of the district, which should also comprise several suggestions (which were agreed upon), with the view of putting the funds of the society on a better and more permanent footing. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to judge of the result, but your committee confidently hope that in due time a favourable response will be given to the appeal. On reviewing the whole question at issue, they see no reason whatever to deviate from the ground which the society has for the last twenty years maintained. The principle for which they have contended is as essential as ever; God's Word is as necessary an element of instruction as ever, and no change has been made in the National System to meet the conscientious scruples of those who uphold the supremacy of that Word. They cannot acknowledge the right of the parent to withhold God's Word from his child, nor can they be a party in any measure to such an act. While respecting parental authority, and inculcating obedience to that authority, they remember that both are limited by God's command. The parent is to be governed in the exercise of his authority, and the child in rendering obedience, by the declaration "in the Lord."

The number of schools at present in connexion with the society is 62, being two less than heretofore. The number of pupils on the roll for the past half-year has been—Church, 1,968; Dissenters, 659; Roman Catholics, 559; total, 3,186. The funds of the society, up to the 31st December, 1859, were—subscriptions and donations, £91 14s. 6d.; collections after sermons, £66 19s. 1d; amount contributed by patrons, £1,069 5s 7d; from Central Society, £19 10s; sales of books, £12 14s; making a total of £1,260 8s 2d, being an increase of £55 2s 11d, as compared with the preceding year.

The inspection of the schools, twice in the year, has been conducted, as usual of late, by the clergy of the district, and, in most cases, they report favourably of the progressive improvement of the schools.

Let but those, however, who are possessed of the means to do so contribute the moderate additional sum which is required to place all our schools in a prosperous condition, and the society need fear no competition with the National System in secular teaching, while their schools would possess the inestimable advantage of holding forth the Word of Life, which only can enlighten the eyes and convert the soul, without which all other teaching is unprofitable and vain. Whether or not it may please God to try our faith, by permitting us to struggle with difficulties as heretofore, it is our plain duty to persevere in honouring His Holy Word, and in doing all that lies in our power to fulfil the Church's office in the work of education, securely relying upon His promise "He that goeth forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall, doubtless, come again with joy, bringing his sheaves with him."

The Very Rev. the Dean of Clogher moved the first resolution—"That the reports and statement of accounts now read be received, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the committees for the ensuing year, with such appendices as they may deem necessary." He observed that he was not generally in the habit of intruding himself upon public meetings, but on the present occasion he felt it was incumbent on him to come forward and proclaim his firm and unwavering attachment to the cause of the Church Education Society. (Hear, hear.) He was glad of the present opportunity, which enabled him publicly to profess his adhesion and fidelity to the principles for which they were contending. They had been long fighting a battle between principle and expediency, and no alteration had taken place in the position of affairs which would justify him in abandoning for one moment that broad principle of the Reformation—free access to the Bible for every subject of the British Empire. He did not consider anything deserving of the name of education which was not based on Scriptural teaching, for mere secular instruction was utterly valueless without religion, if the youth of Ireland were to be regarded as possessing immortal souls. The Church Education Society had nothing to do with respect to expediency; it had, however, to do with principle; and, although the clouds might lower over their prospects, they would faithfully adhere to that principle, and leave the issue in the hands of Almighty God. (Hear, hear.) All they could do was to act conscientiously and consistently with the solemn vows which they had taken at their ordination, and leave the rest in the hands of Divine Providence, who, in His own inscrutable ways, would watch over and bless their exertions. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. Macnamara, deputation secretary from the parent society, seconded the adoption of the report. He said he considered that a meeting in which such a report had been adopted was one of the many signs of the great prosperity with which the Church Education Society had been lately blessed. (Hear, hear.) It was one of the many signs, inasmuch as their position recently had been particularly critical. Several who had once called themselves friends of the society, and had raised their voice loudest in its behalf, had ceased to be friends, and gone over to the enemy. They had ignominiously taken down their colours and surrendered. Notwithstanding that all those things were against them, and that the voice of human wisdom was crying out that the days of the society were numbered, nevertheless its position was every day improving, and its prospects were becoming brighter. The parent society, up to the present month, had disbursed more money, in aiding classes throughout the country, and in gifts to diocesan associations, than they would have disbursed in a whole year heretofore. During the last quarter the ladies' association, which was a powerful auxiliary, had also contributed much more money than usual; and it would be highly beneficial if such associations were established in every district throughout the country. In the neighbourhood of Sandford it occurred spontaneously to a number of young men to form themselves into an association; and, by a system of penny-a-week subscriptions they had contributed large sums of money to the society. He had calculated that if only one-tenth part of the Sunday-school teachers in Ireland secured subscriptions, by means of collecting cards, that they could make an addition of, at least, £2,000 annually to the funds of the society. These were favourable prospects; but he was sorry to say that, though a deep interest had been taken by many in their affairs, and many friends had been added to their list, yet still there were some who were not yet roused from apathy. (Hear.) An instance of the just kind occurred to him. He had attended a meeting of the society some time ago in another part of the country, and the gentleman who consented to take the chair had latterly been wavering. He was advised by him not to speak harshly of the National Board, as he considered there was yet some good in National Education; but he (the Rev. Mr. Macnamara) had gone, prepared to speak of the National System as it deserved to be spoken of. He knew it was his duty to speak harshly of it, and in doing so he felt rather uncomfortable, knowing the disposition of the chairman. He had, however, one consolation, that if he felt uncomfortable, he made the chairman feel so too. (Laughter.) The gentleman who occupied the chair at the present meeting, was not likely to cause him any uneasiness on that score, as he had stated, determinedly and boldly at the outset, his entire concurrence in the principle which the society supported. (Hear, hear.) They had heard that great principle enunciated in the report which had just been read—namely, that the Word of God ought to be an especial part in the education of youth. That was not the case. In the system of education proposed by the National Board, secular education was made more important than Scriptural. (Hear, hear.) The Church Education Society had refused a grant which would have imposed upon them the necessity of such a system of education. Such a system would be more injurious than profitable. One of the arguments brought against the Church Education Society was, that they could not have Scriptural education everywhere, and that they had many Scriptural schools in which sufficient secular education was not given. The answer to that simply was, that their Scriptural schools could afford a sufficient secular education, as well as a Scriptural education. He believed that secular education, by itself, was not an advantage. (Hear, hear.) There were nearly two million of Protestants in Ireland, and if only one half of them subscribed one penny a week to the funds of the society, instead of having an income of only £42,000, they would perhaps have £200,000, which would sufficiently enable them to maintain their schools, and add to their number. He would repeat that secular education was not of itself an advantage, because he did not consider anything advantageous except that which profited them as immortal beings. Secular knowledge alone was not profitable, as it did not prepare the heart of man for the reception of that knowledge which alone "maketh wise unto salvation." On the contrary, it would appear that there was an actual antagonism between secular knowledge and the Word of God. Did they not often read of the days when the world with its wisdom knew not God, and did they not read in the same records that the Lord Jesus chose His Apostles, not from the Scribes and Pharisees, but from a simple and unlearned class? He did that to show that His doctrines were possible to the comprehension of the lowliest and most ignorant, and to show that there was nothing in the wisdom of the world superior to a knowledge of the great truths of the Gospel. It had been argued that under the National System time was allowed for public instruction in the Scriptures. It was a brief space, either at the beginning or end of the day when the school did not exist in its integrity; but during every other hour of the day any allusion to the Bible, or quotation from it, was emphatically forbidden. Was not such treatment of the Word of God calculated to confirm the Roman Catholic children in their hatred of the Bible? and even the children of their own persuasion would be likely to disregard it, when they would see it cast aside, and secular education made more important to it. Were they likely, under such a system, to reverence the inspired book, when they would see it purposely kept from them, and their schoolfellows flying from it? When they would see the Word of God so treated, could they be brought into that state of feeling so beautifully described, "Oh, how I love my God; He is my meditation all day; I have more understanding than the Antients, because I keep Thy Precepts; Thy Word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." Where was the light unto which secular knowledge lead the champions of infidelity? They were men who, by their wisdom, knew not God; they had drank extensively of the fountains of secular knowledge, and the pride of reason was awakened, and so they set themselves up against the deity and denied the authenticity of his revelations. But what comfort was borne to their hearts instead? what security did they find for eternity? He would read a passage from the writings of one of these sceptical philosophers in answer to this. "I am affrighted and confounded with that forlorn solitude in which I am placed by my philosophy. When I look around I see on every side dispute, contradiction, and distraction; when I turn my eyes inward I find nothing but doubt and ignorance. Where am I, and what am I? From what causes do I derive my being, and to what condition shall I return? I am confounded with these questions, and begin to fancy myself in the most deplorable condition imaginable, environed with the deepest darkness." That was what his philosophy did for him—"forlorn, solitude, confusion, and darkness." He would prefer any darkness rather than such darkness as that. The darkness of ignorance might be like the darkness of midnight, but that darkness was more like the darkness of Egypt—it was a darkness which one could feel. So the tendency of secular knowledge, unbased on the everlasting truth of God, was towards infidelity, and the higher they built up the fabric, the more likely it was, as in the building of the tower of Babel, to end in confusion. After a most eloquent appeal, on behalf of the society, in a speech which lasted close on an hour, the rev. gentleman concluded, amidst loud applause, by seconding the adoption of the report.

The motion was then put and unanimously adopted.

The Venerable Archdeacon Russell, of Clogher, proposed the next resolution, as follows:—

"That we cannot accept any plan of education of which knowledge of the Holy Scriptures is not an essential part. That the system of the Church Education Society combines unexceptionably that essential knowledge with secular instructions, and that, therefore, we are resolved to maintain it to the utmost of our power."

Since the first formation of the society, about twenty-eight-years ago, he had, on many occasions, not failed to express his sentiments on the subject, and urge the claims of the society for sympathy and support from all who took an interest in the Scriptural education of the rising generation. He attended the present meeting at some inconvenience, as it was the first time the annual meeting of the society had been held in Clogher. He was anxious to show his continued adhesion to the sacred cause for which the society had long struggled. Owing to failing health he had not of late years taken a prominent part in the meetings of the society, but he begged to assure his friends and associates in the sacred work that, by the blessing of God, he would never relinquish a cause to which he had been for so many years attached. He prayed that the Almighty, in his wisdom, would enable them to carry out the great work of making the Word of God familiar to the minds of the rising generation. He would continue confidently to pray for its success, notwithstanding the many instances of secession from its ranks, which they all deplored. He hoped they might claim the Word of God for ever as their heritage, and that their cause would triumph, notwithstanding the many difficulties with which it was at present beset.

The Rev. Aiken Irvine seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech. It was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Rutledge proposed the next resolution:—

Resolved—That we feel it is our duty to cherish and to carry on, in conformity with the principles on which they were founded, the schools in connection with our society, and to endeavour to improve them still further, for the advantage of the poor; and that no change whatever ought to be made in the fundamental laws of the Church Education Society.

The Rev. W. Baily seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the secretaries and committee.

The Chairman having vacated the chair, a warm vote of thanks was passed to him for the manner in which he had conducted the proceedings.

The meeting then separated.

MARYBOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

MARYBOROUGH, FRIDAY EVENING.—Dr. Hatchell, Inspector-General of Lunatic Asylums, Commissioner, and Colonel M'Kerlie, member of the Board of Commissioners for the Control of Lunatic Asylums, sat this morning at eleven o'clock in the board-room of the asylum, for the purpose of following up the inquiry set on foot in reference to the conduct of the officers and servants of the institution, against whom—as will appear from the subjoined report of the proceedings—serious charges had been made, more especially reflecting upon the conduct of Dr. Burton, the Governor of the Asylum. There were present to-day:—The Rev. J. T. Moore, Rev. Dr. Taylor, P.P.; M. Sweetman, Esq., J.P.; J. R. Price, Esq., and M. Dunne, Esq., M.P., members of the Board of Governors. Mr. Hennessy, from the office of Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, also attended.

The object of the present meeting was to hear Dr. Burton's reply to the charges made against him in his official capacity, and accordingly, when the chair was taken by Dr. Hatchell, he (Dr. Burton) was called upon to make his statement.

Dr. Burton said he regretted being obliged to state that he was wholly unprepared as yet to make his reply. He would, therefore, beg of the court to kindly grant him a postponement of the investigation for some time longer. His reasons for asking the favour were, that he had been unable to make himself acquainted with the details of the very important evidence given on the last day, and which concerned himself in such a manner as would require the most careful sifting and consideration. He also wished to produce certain witnesses, whom he was then prevented from procuring. Another reason why he desired a postponement was, that a very important document in the case was not forthcoming. This paper was the original copy of the charges laid before the board at their last meeting, and which he had understood to be among the documents handed him, but which he had been unable to find since. He need only allude to the short notice given him, and which was hardly sufficient to enable him to get up his reply. He was sure Colonel M'Kerlie, and the gentlemen of the board, were ready to give him full time to make his arrangements, especially when they considered the position in which he was placed.

After considerable discussion, both in relation to the postponement, and the document referred to by Dr. Burton, the court granted his application, and fixed the further hearing of the case for the 12th October next, when Dr. Burton said he would be prepared to meet it by his reply. In regard to the document to which importance is attached by Dr. Burton, it was arranged that Mr. Dunne, in whose hands the original is, should send it, on or before Monday, to that gentleman.

Mr. Jacob, crown assize prosecutor, the brother of Dr. Jacob, physician to the asylum, objected to the adjournment of the proceedings, as he would not be able to attend them on the 12th October. His brother had mentioned conduct of which he said Dr. Burton was guilty, and it was probable it would be necessary to examine him as to the course adopted by Dr. Burton, in reference to bringing a charge of felony in his (Mr. Jacob's) brother's name in that town, unauthorised. He had taken very full notes of the matter, and was quite in a position to give evidence in regard to the matter. He might as well now state that throughout the proceedings he had given his brother, Dr. Jacob, his professional advice and assistance in order to defend him from actions threatened against him, in consequence of reports made by him relative to the misconduct of the officers of the institution.

After some further remarks it was positively determined the case should be adjourned to the 12th October.

Dr. Hatchell said now that the reply to Dr. Burton had been adjourned, he would wish to ask Dr. Jacob a few questions with respect to the nature of his duties.

Mr. Jacob here remarked that both he and Dr. Jacob had been subjected to the most outrageous conduct at the hands of Dr. Burton. His behaviour was most unjustifiable, and had it not been for the respect which he (Mr. Jacob) had for his brother, he would not have taken the matter passively. It was solely from a respect for his brother that he did not resent the insult given him by Dr. Burton, in a manner which would be exceedingly disagreeable to himself and the governor.

Dr. Jacob was then examined on oath—He had been sworn upon the previous day, and was therefore only reminded of his obligation. He said his attendance in the asylum was on three days in the week, and on each of which he made a daily report of his inspection; he also attended on other days whenever there was any necessity for his doing so; he did not regulate the house diet; the rules required the manager to do that. If this matter were investigated, it would be found that the management of the matter was left with one of the patients, who wrote all the entries in pencil, which were again taken down in a book, and then inked over in ink by Dr. Burton. There had been great irregularities in regard to the diet; he (Dr. Jacob) inquired into the matter, and interrogated the insane patient on the subject when he was told—"that is altogether according to the caprice of the keeper." He had made repeated remonstrances about these irregularities, by which expensive articles were continued to be given to patients not requiring them, while others who did were kept on low diet for months. If he (Dr. Jacob) saw necessity for increasing the diet of any patient he did so, at the same time having due regard to economy. The manner in which the diet of the institution had been distributed had been something amounting to an abuse. His regulation of the diet extended to all of the patients. He acted under a specific rule of the Commissioners.

Colonel M'Kerlie—Then you have taken into your hands the regulation of the diet of the institution?

Dr. Jacob said he had not; he regulated it under the orders of the Privy Council who directed him to deviate from the ordinary rules when necessary. It would be found by the book that their entries of the issue of diet were made by a lunatic, instead of by the manager; he (Dr. Jacob) did not interfere with the diet except where it was rendered necessary to do so. The gentleman who was the late manager of the asylum always consulted with him (Dr. Jacob), but the present manager held no communication whatever with him; in fact nothing conducing to the transaction of business could be carried on between them. The previous storekeeper of the institution left, stating his unwillingness to serve under Dr. Burton; the matron did the same. It was his (Dr. Jacob's) duty to pay attention to the samples of diet left in the place for his inspection; and, if he found they were not of a proper kind, he brought the matter before the Board; he was upon his oath, and would say that he experienced such obstruction in these matters, that it was only from an extreme sense of his duty, and his imperative obligations that he was enabled to do his business conscientiously.

Dr. Hatchell—Did you ever express this to the board?

Dr. Jacob said he had done more things by his personal efforts through the house than through his representations to the board. He would state gravely that the occasions had been very rare indeed when the manager received him with ordinary courtesy.

Colonel M'Kerlie—Had you been on amicable terms with him would your duty have required your communicating with him.

Dr. Jacob replied, most certainly, as he did at present with the matron who paid particular attention to his orders.

Dr. Hatchell—Now, with respect to clothing, did you interfere in this department in winter? Did you then order an increase in clothing?

Dr. Jacob—Most particular attention was paid to the matter by him, and that under the greatest difficulties. He had repeatedly remonstrated on the subject of the bad clothing, and had noted down the occasions of such remonstrances. At the present the clothing was imperfect; thinks it was in 1852 the manager first held silence with him, and all communication between them has ceased since that time; he has to communicate his orders to the keepers.

Dr. Hatchell—Did you bring the matter before the board?

Dr. Jacob said he had not, for if he did so, it might be thought he was, perhaps, bringing too many complaints; he was much obstructed in the discharge of his duties relative to the clothing, by Mr. Thomas Kemmis and the Rev. John Moore; that he ceased to make his monthly report on the subject, until a member of the board served notice upon him to do so, and he accordingly resumed the duty. He had made these remarks respecting the male department, and had similar complaints to make respecting the female branch of the institution. On this side he thought his remonstrances had been more in regard to decency of appearance than protection from cold; he would beg leave now to show the meeting a pair of shoes just taken from a patient, unless they had been purposely kept out of the board-room.

Colonel M'Kerlie—Is it not the manager's duty to look after the clothing?

Dr. Jacob—I conclude it is the manager's duty to look to the clothing, but it is my duty to protect them if they are deficient.

Dr. Hatchell—Now, with regard to the bedding, do you pay the same attention to that?

Dr. Jacob said he paid particular attention to this department of the institution. A poor lunatic woman, who was of the most determined suicidal tendencies, was brought to the asylum, after having tried to drown herself, by plunging into the Shannon, and endeavoured subsequently to cut her throat, and when Dr. Burton was consulted as to making arrangements for her location, he said "make whatever arrangements you like." He (Dr. Jacob) called the nurses, and explained the case to them, directing that the utmost caution should be observed, and that proper refractory bedding and blankets should be used. [Dr. Jacob then produced the shoes referred to above, and which were almost without soles, and in a state of the greatest filth.] He asked the board to look at these, and say whether they thought their thousands a-year were well spent, when patients were treated in this manner, and had to appeal to him for such articles as their shoes. The general arrangement ought to be, that before his visit, the bedding should be rolled up and stowed away; but this was not the case here; he was in this difficulty in the house, that if he did what he wished to do, he was called troublesome. There was the case of a lunatic who had been in seclusion for some days, and upon his (Dr. Jacob's) visiting the wretched cell where he was confined, he found him suffering from a contused arm, seated in a pool of water, and surrounded by filth, from want of proper accommodation.

Col. M'Kerlie—Would you take this as an exception to the general rule?

Dr. Jacob—I would; but in some cases I have found the patients in a filthy state, and, upon inquiry, have learnt that Dr. Burton had not visited them for a whole week together. I could, if required, give the names of the parties; one man told me Dr. Burton had not been near him for a month.

Dr. Hatchell—Was he on leave then?

Dr. Jacob—He had been on leave, but not in that month. I see every patient regularly who is in seclusion. At the present time I am engaged in a species of contention to have night accommodation provided. At present they have only gutta percha utensils, which, when together, they throw at each other's heads, and play football with. [Here the doctor mentioned particulars which we cannot print.] It was only after much agitation that the necessary articles were procured. Now, gentlemen, if you wish my opinion as to why they were not got I am prepared to give it, and it is this, that it was not simply inattention, but a positive resistance of what I required that caused the delay; dangerous lunatics were given large clog shoes to wear, thus arming them with a dangerous weapon. A patient named George Dunne had been severely beaten by a keeper, with a brush handle, and the report made in the book on the subject, notwithstanding his (Dr. Jacob's) opinion as a medical man, was that no injury had been received by the man.

Colonel M'Kerlie—Have your directions as to the medical treatment of patients been carried out?

Dr. Jacob—On one occasion I was obliged to bring one of the nurses before the magistrates for this, and she was fined £1. I have on more than one occasion had the greatest possible distrust of the manner in which the medicine was administered; but it was not in my power to prove whether it was given properly or improperly. Dr. Burton was appointed to the institution in 1852.

Colonel M'Kerlie—How soon after this did these irregularities occur to which you ascribe all these misunderstandings?

Dr. Jacob—I ascribe the misunderstanding to the irregularities, and my endeavour to remedy them; I have been trying to prevent patients' arms from being broken by truculent nurses; this was the case of an unfortunate boy, whom I found in an unfortunate state; I investigated his case, and learnt that he had been treated in a most terrible manner; I went to the office, represented the matter to Dr. Burton, and when you refer to the book you will find it treated lightly; these irregularities gave rise to a difference of opinion between me and Dr. Burton. Here Dr. Jacob proceeded to inform the court of some other cases which came under his notice. They consisted of assaults upon the patients, and his object in referring to them was to show that, notwithstanding his reports on the subject, the manager had not paid attention to them; he said he had taken records of occasions on which he had been insulted on going into his office. I think it was in 1853 that it was mentioned to me that a governor would be soon appointed, who would soon put me down. On various occasions Dr. Burton prescribed for patients in my absence. Dr. Jacob gave some other evidence which was of no public interest.

Thomas C. Molloy, store-keeper, was examined, and gave evidence as to his duties in the institution. His testimony bore altogether upon the proof that one of the inmates kept the book in which the issue of meals was entered. He said the marks in pencil were those upon which the breakfast was given out, and those in ink the other meals. The ink was in Dr. Burton's writing.

At the close of this person's evidence the court rose, and adjourned to the 12th October next.

LIMERICK RACES.—These races are to come off on the Newcastle course on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October proximo. During the three days' eight races will be run—three on the first, three on the second, and two on the third day.

A BOURBON RUIN.—A Paris letter in the *Nord*, speaking of the desire of the French Government to keep in repair the fine old buildings throughout the territory, says:—"Another decaying edifice is Chambord, which belongs to the Duke of Bordeaux. The Government has, it is said, proposed to the duke an exchange advantageous to all parties, for Chambord produces nothing. Its present proprietor keeps it up as well as it can be done with the revenue produced by the forest. This delightful residence, the most remarkable of all those which exist in France, as regards its architecture, is condemned to a ruinous abandonment. In spite of the liberality of the proprietor, the sums which he devotes to it are so insufficient that Chambord will in the end become a heap of ruins, and France will lose one of her first architectural jewels. Compiegne, St. Cloud, and even Fontainebleau are only masses of masonry in comparison to Chambord. The proprietor, it is said, hesitates to accept the offers made to him. I hope that they will be renewed, and be attended with a better result."

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN THE SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE CHECK BEFORE CAPUA CONFIRMED.

The check of Garibaldi before Capua is completed. It is said at Turin that the Dictator was so confident of taking Capua that he had given orders for preparing illuminations at Naples.

It was reported at Turin on Monday that Garibaldi had taken away the command of the fleet from Admiral Persano. The gratuitous gift of that fleet to Piedmont annoyed the party of action.

ADVANCE OF THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY TO NAPLES.

Once Ancona taken, and it cannot hold out long, Fanti's army will concentrate upon the frontier of Naples, and it will cross it at the first call of the population. The general opinion at Turin is that if Garibaldi does not succeed in taking Gaeta, Fanti's army will do it, but this is only a rumour. It is said that the Sardinian Government receives from a great portion of Garibaldi's troops assurances of devotion to Victor Emmanuel.

MOVEMENT OF THE PIEDMONTESE ARMY IN THE ROMAN STATES.

On the 25th the report reached Turin that the Piedmontese army had entered the patrimony of St. Peter, and that the French were concentrating at Rome and Civita Vecchia. A formal order has been given to the Piedmontese Commander, not only to avoid any conflict with the French, but even any discussion on any point whatever with the French commanders.

PROTEST OF THE PONTIFICAL GOVERNMENT.

The *Official Journal* of Rome publishes a formal protest of Cardinal Antonelli against the invasion of the Papal States. It is addressed to the representatives of all foreign powers at Rome, and is dated 18th inst.

RECOGNITION OF THE PRINCE OF SERVIA.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram, dated Belgrade, 26th September:—

The son of Prince Milosch has been recognised as Prince of Servia without any delay. In this quality he has received the Foreign Consuls. Order has not been disturbed.

MEETING OF THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS.

When the Senate and Chambers meet on Tuesday next they will receive a communication from the Government. As yet, the greater portion of the Deputies show a disposition to support the Ministry, but in political assemblies opposition often starts up unexpectedly.

ENGLAND AND SARDINIA—IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC NOTE.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the text of a note addressed, under date of 31st August, by Lord John Russell, to Sir James Hudson, the British Minister at Turin.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs expresses the fear that the attacks against the Roman States and the Kingdom of Naples may lead to an attack upon the possessions of Austria in Venetia. If, says the despatch, the King of Piedmont was at liberty not to accept the preliminaries of Villafranca and the treaty of Zurich, now that he has pledged his royal word, he is no longer at liberty to attack a nation with which he has promised to live in peace and friendship. Should such a fact occur, Italy would again be exposed to all the dangers of uncertainty.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FRIDAY.—In yesterday's sitting of the Reichsrath, Count Hartig withdrew his mediatory proposition. The assembly then proceeded to vote on the principle of Constitutional Reform proposed by the majority of the committee. It was agreed to by 34 votes against 16 in favour of the proposition of the minority.

The Archduke then stated that the Emperor would examine the propositions without delay, and give his decision as soon as possible. The session of the Council of the Empire was then concluded.

FRANCE.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says that another division of infantry is to be sent to Rome by the end of the week. The French garrison will then be raised to 20,000 men.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK OF THE SPANISH ON VERA CRUZ.

The *Times* publishes a letter which shows the imminent prospect of the Spanish attack on Vera Cruz in the interests of the ecclesiastical and reactionary party, whose power in other respects seems at length to have been almost crushed. As the United States squadron has been lately strengthened to an unusual extent in the Gulf of Mexico, and Mr. M. Lane has been gain delegated from Washington to the Juarez Government at Vera Cruz, it seems unlikely that Spain can venture upon a bombardment of that port without bringing herself into a collision with America, one of the first results of which would be the loss of Cuba.

MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta and China mails (via Marseilles,) will be distributed on Saturday morning.

AUSTRALIA.

The Dover Castle, in 95 days, arrived at Portsmouth; she landed mails and proceeded for the East India Docks, with 57,036 oz. gold, valued at £220,000.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Yesterday the stoppage was announced of a respectable firm, Thomas Smith, and Co., gin distillers, of Buck's-row, Whitechapel-road. The liabilities are believed to be considerable, but it is supposed, that although the aggregate may be rather large, the unsecured portion is not more than £20,000 or £25,000.

Messrs. Henry Brooks, and Co., veneer merchants and makers of pianoforte actions at Cumberland market and the Hampstead-road, have stopped.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN CORN.

The total arrivals since the 1st of January are still short of the arrivals in the first eight months of 1859 However, the money value of the importations this year has been considerably in excess, probably as much as £1,000,000 or £2,000,000 sterling over 1859, and £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 over 1858. Of other descriptions of grain our importations in each case have been much larger than in either of the two preceding years. Of the total quantity of wheat received, Prussia has contributed 31 per cent.—an unusually large proportion; Russia, 19 per cent.; United States, 15 per cent.; Denmark, 8 per cent.; France, 5½ per cent.; Mecklenburg, 5 per cent.; Turkey and the Principalities, 5 per cent.; the Hanse Towns, 3½ per cent.; Egypt, 3 per cent, and various other countries remaining, 5 per cent. America, which last year sent us scarcely any quantity now figures for 15 per cent. of wheat, and about 35 per cent. of flour, while France, whence we last year received 35 per cent. of our wheat and more than 90 per cent. of our flour, now figures for only 5½ per cent. of wheat and 43 per cent. of flour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A second body of English Garibaldians, about 450 strong, have embarked at Harwich, on board the Emperor, a large vessel.

The pseudo clergyman named Williams, who had been arrested in London, on the charge of having obtained a curacy in Northamptonshire by means of forged testimonials, while he was yesterday being conveyed to Oundle, took the opportunity of the train stopping a Northampton, and flung himself upon the rails just as another train was coming up. He was instantly killed.

The *Herald* says, that in consequence of the prolonged absence of Mr. Edwin James, M.P., the recorder of Brighton, the sessions of that borough have been delayed with 20 prisoners waiting their trial.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—According to *Le Nord*, the divergency of purpose and projects between Antonelli and Mons. de Merode is quite as marked, if not more so, than between Cavour and Garibaldi, the only difference being a subdued struggle, and one that gets full publicity. To stay or to go is now the cardinal point. The circle narrows every hour, and the Papal arms are hauled down and delegates flying from all the surrounding municipalities. Civita, Castelana, Montefiascone, Viterbo, Corneto, all within the supposed circumference of French protection have not been protected and a letter from Rome, in *Le Monde*, complains that General Goyon, though called on to defend these outposts of the Patrimony, declared he had no instructions to that effect. It is right you should know that the *Cacciatori del Tevere*, who are under Colonel Masi, and whose operations began by liberating Orvieto, are not Piedmontese troops, but act independently, backed by the population. The movement has reached Ronciglione, on the verge of the barren Campagna.

Baron Bach, Austrian Ambassador, occupying the palace once belonging to Venice at the end of the Corso had hastened to address the troops lent to Lamoriciere by the Kaiser, openly recognising them as an Austrian division, and promising them, if defeated or disbanded, that both rank and file, as well as officers, can claim *ad eundem* in the service of Vienna. This document is published in that capital, and the text is reproduced in *Le Nord* to-day.

Marquis Pepoli, on application from the municipality of Viterbo, has sent them from Perugia a governor in the person of Duke Sforza Cesarina, a large Roman landholder. Cardinal Riaro Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, has landed at Genoa, his departure, from his diocese being half voluntary and wholly compulsory, his political denunciations being incompatible with residence there. The King of Gaeta's tutor, who taught his young idea how to shoot (or bombard), Monsignor Apuzzo, rewarded by a mitre at Salerno, had been driven off by his flock. The diocesan of Aversa (between Capua and Naples) had been paraded by the citizens in that town covered with tricolor decorations, whether willing or reluctant is not said. In sooth the bishops have a hard card to play, as young Bomba has exiled three of them within the remnant of territory he holds, besides signing decrees against all and every one, cashiering all the officers of his fleet (who had cashiered him), and promising to do wonders for those who are yet cooped up in the citadel at Messina, when he gets his own again.

Twenty ducats bounty is given for able-bodied sailors to man the large fleet still at anchor in Naples bay, and Garibaldi hints they had better take the cash, as he can command an efficient press-gang. Volunteers for the "army of Venice" are flocking in, 12,000 having come up from Calabria, and 60,000 being quartered in and round the capital. He might as well call it the "army of Hungary," as the chances of getting that Italian cheese out of the two-necked eagle's southern beak depend on a simultaneous effort to make the other beak disgorge in the middle Danube.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The band of the 4th Dragoons will, by permission of Col. Brown, play at Kingstown, this day (Saturday) weather permitting, from 3 to 6 o'clock, under direction of Mr. Devin, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—Fast March—Sanhauser (Wagner). Waltz—Russen Lieder (Gungl). Selection—Victorine (Mellon). Polka—Zerlina (Ettling). Overture—Raymond (Thomas). Valse—Kathleen Mavourneen (D'Albert.) Fantasia on Irish Melodies (J. R. Sutton). Quadrille—The Campbell Minstrels (D'Albert).

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday—

JAMES BARRETT, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The following members were present:—J Hasler, J Samuels, J Buckley, J Gorman, P Slator, P Murray, Thomas Carey, Robert Meekins, William Hayes, and George Perrin, Esqrs.

Mr. Murray, the secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting,

A desultory conversation took place between the several members, in respect to the necessity for a tramway to Foxrock.

Mr. Samuels said the advantage of it could hardly be exaggerated, taking into account the present management of the Kingstown Railway, which gave great dissatisfaction. He was sure that if the public had any other way of reaching their destination, except by that railway, that they would avoid it.

Mr. Hasler remarked there was no doubt that the people of Rathmines would derive great advantage from such a road.

Mr. Samuels said he had heard that there was a project in contemplation to connect Rathfarnham with Dundrum by a tramway, and he had no doubt but it would be carried out.

Mr. Slator remarked that he could see no objection to the proposed tramway. The only thing to be considered was, could it be made?

Mr. Hasler then called attention to the necessity of having a waiting-room at the station. There was one, indeed, for the third class passengers, but none for the first or second-class passengers.

Mr. Samuels observed that nothing could be done in this respect except a public meeting of the railway travellers was called. It was necessary to remonstrate with the company upon the matter. He could not help saying that it was a great shame to take away the waiting-room, which was the property of the shareholders, and which had cost £600, merely for the purpose of trying an experiment as to the success of a whiskey shop.

A letter was next read from Christopher Duff, Esq., of Corrig Castle, requiring additional lamplight there.

Mr. Carey said it would be well if two or three gentlemen would inquire as to the necessity for such light.

After some discussion, the matter was referred to a committee.

Another application was read from several ratepayers, requiring additional lamplight at the corner of Northcote-avenue, off York-street. This matter was also referred to a committee.

A communication was then read from Mr. Nicholas Moore, accompanied with a book containing the Poor Law valuation for the district, and journals containing separate accounts of the several wards. It appears that Mr. Moore had agreed to do the work for £3; but, having had much more trouble than he expected, he now required additional remuneration.

Mr. Samuels said the commissioners should be very cautious in their disposal of the public money. A certain trust had been reposed in them, and they shoul not violate it.

Mr. Gorman said that heretofore £5 had been given for the work, and if that amount were not given now, he thought that great injustice would be done to Mr. Moore.

Mr. Samuels said he understood that another party had offered to do the work for less than three pounds.

Mr. Slator remarked that last year, and the year before, the names on the book were much less than now, and if five pounds was given then, he did not see why it should not be given now.

Mr. Samuels—But see the position in which we are placed. The work was to have been done for three pounds, and when it is done, you propose to give two pounds more than was agreed for. Surely, there is no consistency in that.

Mr. Slator—But recollect that more work has been done than was expected.

Mr. Gorman—The party imagined that there was only one copy of the book to be made, but four copies were required.

Mr. Hasler then proposed, and Mr. Slator seconded, that Mr. Moore should get an additional pound, which was agreed to.

A letter or memorial was next read from the workmen in the employment of the commissioners, requesting to be paid twelve shillings per week, instead of eleven, as at present.

Mr. Samuels opposed the application. He thought the present payment quite ample, especially as the labour of these men was not hard. The commissioners, as he had before remarked, could not be too cautious in disposing of the public money, and if they did not exercise that caution they would eventually have to resort to additional taxation, which they were aware would not be pleasing to the ratepayers. In fact, if they were not cautious in this respect, they would not have the means to carry out the contemplated works.

The Chairman said he thought it would be a very bad precedent.

Mr. Carey said there could be little doubt that if these men could make more of their time they could do so. No one could suppose that they were inconveniencing themselves to please the commissioners. It should also be taken into account that these men were furnished with their several implements, which was not the case with other workmen.

Mr. Slator—And, moreover, I understand that these men are paid for their extra time, and that no broken time is charged to them.

The Chairman said that such was the fact.

Mr. Perrin regretted that he should differ from the gentlemen who had spoken upon this subject. His impression was, that they should always hold out an inducement to the labouring classes to exert themselves and, if they did not do so, they would not have a good class of men to work for them. They were all aware that provisions and rent were exceedingly high, and likely to be higher; therefore he thought the application quite reasonable.

Mr. Samuels—And suppose rent and provisions become higher, are you disposed to second an additional increase of wages? If we go on that way, we must certainly have additional taxation.

Mr. Carey—There are one hundred ratepayers in the township who are working for 10s a week, and is it right that we should pay our labourers 12s a week, and broken days besides?

Mr. Samuels—We certainly have no right to put our hands in the public purse to make these men more comfortable than they are.

Mr. Perrin said that if they paid these men better, they would have a better class of men to work for them. He was in favour of paying the men well, and would insist that their work should be properly performed.

Mr. Gorman said they could not have a better class of workmen than they had, and he could not see any fault in the work done by them.

Mr. Buckley said that provisions were not dearer now than when the wages of these men was raised.

After some further discussion of the question, it was moved by Mr. Samuels, and seconded by Mr. Gorman, that no alteration should be made for the present.

The police report was then read, which stated that, during the week, the streets, footpaths, and roads in the township were in good repair, and free from obstructions, except some heaps of road stuff, which were found on the Glasthule-road.

Mr. Meekins observed that that road was so much worn down that the original under-formation of it was now appearing on the surface.

After some further conversation on the subject, the board adjourned.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Prince, whose movements in this locality are watched with intense interest, came on shore yesterday morning, a little before six o'clock, and proceeded at once by the railway into town. He was accompanied by five gentleman belonging to his suite. Having arrived at the Westland row Terminus, he inspected the line of hackney cars drawn up before the entrance, and deliberately mounted the very worst car of the whole lot, one of his companions occupying a seat on the opposite side. The remainder of the party took another car, a shade better than the Prince's. They then drove off to the Broadstone Terminus, and proceeded to Ballinasloe, *en route* to the residence of the Earl of Clancarty. The Prince's yacht is anchored in the same place, just opposite the jetty, and was visited by many persons yesterday, notwithstanding that the sea was pretty rough.

The schooner Mirage, destined for the service of Garibaldi, and commanded by Captain Lovett, took her departure at eleven o'clock yesterday. She hoisted the Sardinian flag, and fired a salute of six guns, but there was no answer from any of the vessels in port. Having a favourable wind she was soon out of sight. *Bene sit tibi.*

The Connaught steamship, belonging to the Kingstown and Holyhead line, will arrive this day. The Munster, the fourth of these vessels, is expected to be ready for service in a fortnight or less.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., presided at the usual hour.

Michael Geoghegan, a sailor, was brought up in custody of Acting-sergeant 98 F, charged with having in his possession, on Thursday night, on the Sandycove-road, two hempen sacks, valued at about four shillings, and which were supposed to be stolen.—The prisoner was remanded.

Catherine Murphy, of George's-place, Blackrock, was brought up by Police-constable 116 F, charged with having in her possession, in Main-street, Blackrock, on Thursday, a cloth coat, valued at about ten shillings. As she did not, at the time, give a satisfactory account of how she came by it she was detained, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict her of the unlawful possession, and she was discharged.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.—A very important link is about to be added to the great chain of American railways, and the communications with the Far West improved to an extent that is expected to have a great effect upon commerce. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company are about to put in practice a scheme for a line to connect the New York and Erie Railway with the extensive lines of the Western States. They thus supply the middle link of a colossal trunk line, stretching from the Atlantic to the extreme west of the State of Missouri, the total length of which is 1,200 miles. The gauge is uniform throughout, so that the same carriages may actually be conveyed, when the line is finished, from New York to St. Louis. The company has just announced an issue of £200,000 seven per cent. debentures, with dividend from the 1st of July last, at 80.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on Wednesday evening, states :—

The disorganisation which prevails at Naples bears a strong resemblance to the anarchy in Paris after February, 1848. But, more wise or more fortunate than the Parisians, the Neapolitans appear to be fully conscious of the dangers of mob law, and are as anxious to put an end to the provisional state of things by immediate annexation as Garibaldi is to avoid it, and the efforts of the educated classes will probably stand Cavour in good stead in his quarrel with the Dictator. Meanwhile the pen-and-ink warfare between Garibaldi and the Sardinian Premier continues with more virulence than ever. Besides the letter to Brusco, the official journal of Naples of the 18th publishes an article against Cavour, which Garibaldi is strongly suspected of having written himself. The telegram which mentions its existence gives no information as to its substance. From the extracts I sent you yesterday of the *Opinione*, you will have seen that Cavour's paper does not mince matters, but openly attacks Garibaldi without the slightest disguise. The Turin prints, but especially the *Opinione* and the *Espero*, daily repeat that the Dictator means to attack the French at Rome, and the *Opinione Nationale*, up to this time the Garibaldian organ, says the same thing in other words. I am sorry to say there is a coincidence in all the accounts from Italy which makes it impossible to deny that Garibaldi has adopted this insane plan. Before, however, he can attack Rome, the Piedmontese forces will have taken up a position between him and the Roman garrison, and he will have to attack and defeat the forces of the Sovereign in whose name he professes to act before he can carry out his suicidal scheme.

At Naples, as I have before stated, Garibaldi is far from popular. The middle and upper classes distrust him; the lower classes regard him with that kind of superstitious fear and admiration characteristic of impulsive and semi-civilised races. The priesthood dislike him, and what is left of the army cannot forget the humiliation which his bloodless triumph has inflicted upon them. The Municipal Council has been as yet unable to come to a vote on a motion to confer upon their liberator the freedom of their city, and still less to offer the crown to Victor Emmanuel. The bishops, when they chance to fall into the hands of the mob, are roughly handled. The bishop of Serrento, Monsignor Apuzzo, has been placed under arrest to protect him from insult. The Bishop of Avezza proved less fortunate. He was recognised by the people while walking in the Via Toledo, compelled to mount the tricolor cockade, and to promenade the principal thoroughfares amid an escort of hooting and yelling lazzaroni. This rough handling of the bishop had probably something to do with the successful performance of the St. Januarius miracle, which came off on the 19th. The blood was liquified and boiled in the vial within the space of three minutes. For the information of those who have not been at Naples it is, perhaps, requisite to state that the Neapolitans look upon the liquefaction of the blood much in the same way that the ancients investigated the entrails of the victims offered up to the gods to discover a favourable omen. When the miracle takes place before noon, the omen is looked upon as favourable, and San Gennaro is understood to hold out a promise of a favourable year. When the blood does not rise and boil in the vial before the hour of vespers (three p.m.), the future year is set down as uncertain. When delayed until evening, the most dreadful consequences are expected. The crowd of devotees that fill the church apostrophise the saint with the utmost *naiveté* to induce him to bring about the miracle, and if he tarries lavish insults upon him; *Canaglia cane di San Gennaro* are the weakest epithets made use of. As soon, however, as the miracle has taken place a bonfire, made up on the loftiest summit of the cathedral, bursts into flame. The guns of St. Elmo respond to the signal and fire a salute, which is repeated by all the forts; the people rush into the streets, and, if before noon, indulge in the most extravagant jubilations; if later, in equally extravagant laments. When the French held Naples towards the close of the last century, General Championnet warned the priests that if the miracle did not take place under the most favourable circumstances—*i.e.*, before noon—he would have them shot as the clock struck. This proved quite effectual. I cannot say that Garibaldi used the same means, but the miracle left nothing to be desired, and, for a time at least, secured to Garibaldi the support of the populace.

The following letter from Rome, in *Le Monde*, gives the latest news from that quarter, from a clerical point of view :—

"Rome, Sept. 19, Morning.

"I send this to Civita Vecchia, in hopes that it may catch the steamer, and furnish you with the latest news. Spoleto was taken by assault yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, after an heroic resistance. The loss has been severe on both sides. Mgr. Pericoli, the Papal delegate, did his duty to the last, and the Piedmontese made him prisoner with all that remained of the Irish garrison. Montefiascone was taken during the night. The people are everywhere tranquil. No rising preceded the arrival of the army, who, having in its train a host of wretches, inaugurated the sacrilegious *regimes* to cries in favour of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, and also but we know not why, some few for Napoleon III. Viterbo is threatened, and has only a garrison which, compared to the enemy's force, is microscopic. The happy expression of General Fanti receives its application—'The protection of the Piedmontese arms is not spared to the provinces of the Pontifical State.' This protection is a real destruction. The Minister of Arms requested General de Goyon to have Viterbo defended by French troops, but the General refused. This morning the French gendarmes tore down, in the Monte Giordana, a placard bearing the inscription, 'Long live Victor Emmanuel, our King of Italy! Long live Napoleon III.!'

"Colonel de Mortilliet, whom Mgr. de Merode had sent into the provinces of Vellectri and Frosinone with secret instructions, left during the night with 1,000 men and retook Ponte Corvo. The authorities established there in the name of Victor Emmanuel took to flight, and the people were loud in their acclamations of the brave colonel and the Papal gendarmes. This expedition did not cost a single drop of blood. Let the Piedmontese attempt to retake Ponte Corvo, and torrents will be shed. We leave it to our readers to brand with reprobation the iniquities which are now being carried on in the Italian peninsula, and to judge on which side are the sympathies of the people.

"No news from General de Lamoriciere since the 15th. A courier has brought to-day a letter from him of that date. He speaks of the good faith of France, and doubts not but that the French will defend, at least, the patrimony of St. Peter, and places reliance on the word of honour of General de Goyon."

The *Pays*, in its latest news, states that Garibaldi has issued a fresh proclamation, calling upon volunteers for the purpose of marching to Rome. The *Pays* considers the intelligence simply as premature. It says:—

"This news comes from Turin, and is possibly in advance of the fact, for there are men in Piedmont who would drive Garibaldi to extreme resolutions, whilst others would not be sorry to ascribe to him intentions calculated to compromise the success he has already obtained."

Meanwhile hostilities have recommenced in the kingdom of Naples. Garibaldi has attacked Capua, and tried to force the passage of the Volturno, at the head of 24,000 men, but without success. The *Patrie* asserts that he was making preparations to bombard the town. All this is very confused, and pending further particulars all telegrams *via* Paris must be received with caution.

It is affirmed that negociations are going on at Rome between Cardinal Antonelli and our representative there, to provide a retreat for the Pope at Malta. It is generally understood that, notwithstanding General de Goyon's efforts, his Holiness is determined to withdraw himself from the oppressive protection of the "eldest son of the Church."

A despatch received late this evening states that the Piedmontese have taken two of the forts that protect Ancona by storm.

In spite of the repeated contradictions of the semi-official papers here, I can confidently assert that the Emperor of the French has not abandoned his intention of going to Warsaw. In consequence of this perseverance in thrusting himself upon the Czar and the Emperor of Austria, the interview has been postponed, and the time and place of meeting will be kept secret until it really takes place. Rather than submit to the presence of the Imperial interloper, the three Sovereigns are determined to forego the interview altogether.

The Conference of Paris, on instituting an International Commission for the affairs of Syria, did not fix what its attributions and rights were to be. Negociations were consequently undertaken at Constantinople on the subject, and in a meeting held on the 10th between Aali Pacha, chief *ad interim* of the Ottoman Cabinet, and the representatives of the five Great Powers, it was decided that the commission, in addition to examining the situation in which the Druses and the Maronites are placed by the treaty Chekib Effendi, and to ascertaining the best means of improving the administration of the Libanus, may point out to the Imperial Commissioner, without however meddling in his acts, all the imperfections they may notice in the execution of the measures of the Ottoman Government. In this manner the sovereign rights of the Sultan will be entirely preserved, and Europe will have the guarantees which are desirable for the chastisement of all the persons, without distinction of rank or position, who have been concerned in the massacres of Syria.

BELFAST EXPORTS.—It seems to be by no means generally known that the reason why the maritime commerce of Belfast makes such a miserable figure in the Board of Trade returns is, that in 1825 the coasting and cross-channel trades were assimilated by order in Council, so far as regarded Customs regulations; so that merchandise exported from Belfast to Liverpool, London, or any other English or Scotch port, have since required no special entries. While, therefore, the total annual value of our exports closely approaches £9,000,000, the Board of Trade puts us down only for a paltry sum little exceeding £30,000, the principal cross-channel ports getting credit for nearly the whole of the immense balance. The aggregate annual value of some of the most trifling articles of Belfast export—such as poultry, fruit, vegetables, and small shell-fish—exceeds that given in the official return for our entire exports.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Rev. John Wilson, of Glenkeen, parish of Drumachose, county of Londonderry, has bequeathed the sum of £1,000 to the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, for the benefit of the foreign missions, payable after the death of the Rev. William Wilson, Dublin; also the sum of £50 to the First Presbyterian Congregation, Newtownlimavady; and also the further sum of £10 for the purchase of books for the library of the said congregation.

THE POPE'S OWN IRISHMEN.

Many an Irishman, mad a week or two ago for Italian laurels, must now wish himself back at his work of cutting English corn. Reaping beats Roman crusading out and out in comfort and remuneration, and as for glory, why of that the Patlanders in the Pope's service seem likely to get as much as they will of gain. Having been warned, time after time, of the unpleasant position they would soon find themselves in if they persisted in their resolve to go to Rome, they must expect no pity now that they are in the predicted fix. On the other hand, having made fools of themselves, they must submit to be laughed at. The Dublin *Morning News*, the principal organ—to adopt Father Prout's pun—of "Italian Cullenisation," has published a very ludicrous letter from a member of the Irish Brigade stationed at Spoleto. Whilst it was being set up in type, the telegraph wires were flashing the tidings that Spoleto had surrendered to the Sardinians, and the Hibernian heroes who had garrisoned it were all prisoners of war. Read in the light of this intelligence, there is a delicious comicality in the mouthings of the correspondent of the *News*.

For so gallant a gentleman he writes in a somewhat excited strain in the first part of his epistle, when he chronicles the effect produced on the mercenary regiment at Spoleto by information that the Piedmontese had crossed the Papal frontiers. His short sentences seem to have been punctuated by the fast throbbings of his heart. Some come to an untimely, verbless end—may be best described as written gasps. "To arms!" is the key-note; and then, in periods all more or less suffering from asthma or aposiopesis, we are told that the battle-hour has struck at last, that couriers, breathless and travel-stained, on steeds flecked with foam, have brought word that the Sardinians are approaching in overwhelming force, that, nevertheless, the brave Irish exult at the thought of a fight at any odds, and rush about with flushed and excited faces, clenched fists, fired eyes, and nervous steps, keeping one another's courage up by cries of "Remember Limerick!" and "Fontenoy!" What time the war-drum ever rattles and the incessant trumpet gives its wild shrill call. That 600 Irishmen should have laid down their arms before the far more numerous Sardinians who surrounded them, of course, entails no charge of cowardice upon them, but unless they meant to fight at any odds, wouldn't it have been well if the talk about their heroic determination to that effect had been less Tyrtæanically "tall?"

The detailed account that the correspondent gives of the officers of the Irish Brigade is delightfully Irish in idea and execution. Nearly every officer mentioned is a brave, noble, loving, generous son of Erin, most zealous and efficient, a fine soldierly man, a fine specimen of an Irishman, the finest specimen of a Tipperary Celt you could see from the Shannon to the Suir, or as princely-souled a young Irishman as ever drew a sword, &c. When nothing striking can be said of the person mentioned, sometimes his father or family is plastered with praise; at others—fathers and families in these instances, no doubt, being nothing to boast of—the simple fact that he was born in Ireland is emphatically recorded as a sufficient proof of superiority to ordinary mortals. "My bowels do sound like an harp," says the Psalmist; our panegyrist makes one for triumphal purposes out of those of his friends. He tells us that Lieutenant Lawless died an "edifying death" of dysentery.

There is not a man in the brigade, we are further informed, who does not feel it to be an honour and a pride to fill a place in its ranks, no matter how high or low comparatively, so that he wears the proud uniform of Ireland—the gold and green. Without intending it, the lettter-writer here lets out a truth. A very large number of the crusaders, no doubt, did enlist in order to be able to strut about in fine clothes. Wearing them threadbare in prison, the green they may continue to look upon as as an appropriate emblem, but the gold will be sadly ironical, whether regarded as symbolical of character or of cash.—*Scotsman*.

MR. DISRAELI IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aylesbury, Wednesday Night.

The annual meeting of the Royal Buckinghamshire and Central Bucks United Agricultural Association was held in this town to-day, when, as usual, there was an exhibition of stock, butter, and agricultural implements. In the afternoon about 120 gentlemen sat down in the County Hall to a dinner supplied by Mr. Fowler, of the White Hart. Mr. R. B. Harvey, in the absence of Lord Chesham, occupied the chair, and there were also present the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., Mr. T. T. Bernard, M.P.; Mr. S. Smith, M.P.; Mr. G. G. Pigott, Colonel Smith Dorrien, the Rev. J. Williams, Mr. R. Rose, Mr. Acton Tindal, and the principal tenant farmers of the district.

The usual loyal and popular toasts having been drunk,

The Chairman proposed the "Health of the Army and Navy, coupled with the Volunteers." (Cheers.) He sincerely trusted that our troops might long steer clear of the difficulties which now beset the southern nations of Europe, but if they should ever be compelled to take the field again, he was sure they would gain those laurels which they had always sought and always acquired. (Cheers.) With regard to the Volunteer movement, he was happy to say that it had made great progress in the town of Aylesbury, and he was satisfied that it would have a permanently beneficial effect upon the whole continent of Europe. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pigott, in responding, expressed a strong opinion that the great mass of the French people were anxious to maintain friendly relations with this country. Indeed, a celebrated French writer, who was well acquainted with England, had recently warned his countrymen that if they thought of going to war with Great Britain they had better think twice upon it, as in the first place they would have to encounter those old wooden walls which had lost nothing of their firmness and power; in the second, they would have to meet an army which, if not so numerous as those upon the Continent, was an army which, whenever it was necessary to fight, had always conquered; and in the third, they would meet a nation in arms. (Hear and cheers.) It was said when the idea of the Volunteers was first broached a few months ago, that a panic had seized the country. There was, however, no panic at all. We knew of nothing of the kind in this country, though no doubt there had been a just surprise and indignation that we should be assured on the very best authority that if 100,000 men were to land upon the shores of the country they might march from Land's-end to John o' Groat's without meeting the slightest opposition. (Hear, hear.) The whole nation rose as one man, and said that such a state of affairs should no longer continue, and the result had been the magnificent body of Volunteers now scattered throughout the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Acton Tindal also responded on behalf of the Volunteers.

The Chairman gave "The Health of the Members for the County of Bucks and the Borough of Aylesbury." (Loud cheers.)

The Right Hon. Mr. Disraeli, M.P., on rising to respond, was received with great cheering. He said—I beg leave to return you, on the part of the county members, our thanks for the kind manner in which you have received the proposal to drink their health. Although my colleagues on this occasion are absent, I know—at least I am convinced—that their absence may be accounted for by circumstances which render it impossible for them to be present. I can, however, truly say what I am sure they must always feel, that there are no occasions when their presence could be more agreeable to themselves than on occasions like that which has brought us together to-day; and, gentlemen, I can assure you, most unfeignedly, that after all the labours of public life, in which, through your confidence and through your confidence alone, I and my colleagues take some part, it is a very great delight to find ourselves among our friends and neighbours again, and among friends and neighbours whom we have known and honoured for so many years, from whom we have received so many repeated proofs of good-feeling and trust, and whose good opinion it is the principle object of our life ever to retain. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am more pleased to meet you when I remember the occasion, and the circumstances which bring us together. We are met to support with our presence and our sympathetic feeling one of those societies which, in my opinion, exercise so beneficial a result upon the general feeling and conduct of all classes connected with agriculture. It is no longer necessary to raise and vindicate the design and the management of these agricultural associations. They have become, if not formally and legally, in spirit and in truth, part of the institutions of the country, and all classes and all parties combine in acknowledging the advantageous consequences which they exercise upon the general life and pursuits of this country. When this society was first formed—and I took a particular interest in its formation, for I was one of its original members—it limited itself merely to the recognition of the virtues of the humblest classes connected with English agriculture; in recognising and rewarding the merits of those who, by their service and by their skill in husbandry, had deserved that recognition on the part of their neighbours. That was a most laudable, but in a certain sense it was a limited, object. But that object, limited as it was, was for a considerable period viewed by some persons with coldness, and even occasionally with derision. But all that has passed. It has passed, because every man connected with rural life has long arrived at a conviction that these associations, even with that limited object, have done much good—that they have elevated the tone of this country with the labour of the land, and that they have brought about a result which those connected with the labour of the land have shown they highly appreciate. (Hear, hear.) Every one knows that those rewards, which have been described as not commensurate with the merits they recognise, are rewards which are eagerly sought, and are highly appreciated by those who receive them; and there never was a greater mistake than to suppose that the labourers on land ever believed for a moment that their merits were valued by the mere pecuniary amount they received. They have always sought these rewards, and have always cherished them, because they looked upon them as a public recognition of their private virtues. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I could give you, if necessary, many instances to prove the truth of this assertion, but there is one which I will touch upon briefly, because it occurred only this morning, and is to me quite a convincing proof of the position I wish to enforce. It is the case of a man who, having worked on a farm for 45 years in the same service, with, I need not say, the respect of all those acquainted with him, had several times been requested to advance his claim for these favours which, by the regulations of this society, he was entitled to, but which he has repeatedly said he would not come forward to claim until he had completed his fiftieth year of service. That shows that in the mind of this man it was not the pecuniary reward, but the public recognition of his long-enduring private virtue which he sought and which he valued. (Hear, hear.) These, though ever laudable, were the limited objects of this society when it was first formed. As time has advanced, in obedience to that law of development and progress without which no society and no institution can long exist, we have found it necessary to increase the area of our exertions, and to aim at other and more extensive objects than those we originally proposed. So in time we have found it advisable to appeal to that spirit of competition and emulation which pervades all classes, and to ask, not merely the peasants and labourers on land to exert themselves to obtain the recognition of their superior qualities, but the farmer and the landed proprietor also, to prove their skill and their anxiety to obtain a public recognition of their attempts to advantage the public welfare. By this course we are now the means by which rewards are offered to those who produce crops of the best roots, and who exhibit most superior stock. These are great and important objects, of which we ought not to lose sight, and the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, the anniversary of which we are met here to-day to observe, has aimed at, and I hope will continue to accomplish those objects. (Cheers.) At the same time I should not myself be speaking with that frankness with which you always permit me to address you upon all occasions if I were to say, as is sometimes said at similar meetings, that I have been at your show-yard to-day, and have been struck with amazement and wonder at what I have witnessed. I did see some things there which do our friends great credit, but I did not see enough of good things, and I think it of very great importance when we dine after these exhibitions, and sum up our experience, that we should not shut our eyes to what is the truth of what has occurred; because it is by annually taking stock of our progress, as it were, that we may regulate our exertions for the coming year. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I did not see, with respect to horned cattle or even sheep, that promise fulfilled which was last year even so prominently made, and though it may be accounted for to some extent by the unfortunate weather which has occurred at the period of our union, preventing some of our best friends from exhibiting, still we must never for a moment forget that it is by progress—by constant efforts at excellence—that societies like the present can alone be maintained with spirit and advantage. I would not have made these observations had I not recollected that although the old agricultural association in this county is more than a quarter of a century old, the peculiar institution whose anniversary we are now celebrating is really almost in its cradle. This is only the second year of the existence of the amalgamated society. I heard with very great pleasure that these societies had determined to amalgamate their resources and their energies. I had hoped it was, on the whole, for the advantage of the county, and I am confident myself that that amalgamation, founded as it was on sound principles, will, if we are determined to carry them out, ultimately accomplish all the most sanguine have anticipated. (Loud cheering.) But success will not be attained by being blind to the real circumstances around us. Amalgamation is an admirable arrangement under favourable circumstances, such as I thought were those under which the amalgamation of the two societies in this county took place, but when you amalgamate you diminish rivalry, and if amalgamation has virtues, emulation can also produce wonders. Emulation has always two strings to its bow. Amalgamation, we flatter ourselves, though it has only one string, has that string of a stouter character. I trust we shall not be disappointed in the character of our amalgamation—that we shall not have only one string to our bow, and that not a bit stronger than that which we had before. We must avoid that as much as possible, and in the constitution of our society we must attempt to arrive at not merely the advantages of rivalry, but also the benefits of permanence. Those were the objects we proposed to ourselves in amalgamating the two societies. I am sure there are in the room members of both the original societies, met together with only one admirable object, and they will not at all misconceive the spirit of my observations. They are made with a sincere desire to see the Royal Bucks Association not only maintain but increase its character in public estimation. We can only do that by all of us putting our shoulders to the wheel, and all classes of our society must unite together, and by that union of exertion we shall accomplish the great object we have at heart. It becomes then, I think, the principal proprietors of this county, the leading men among our tenant farmers, and all connected with the various classes of our rural life, to remember that it is only by union that societies of this kind can be maintained—that the objects of such societies are the most admirable which can possibly propose themselves to a progressive and free people, like the free people of this country. (Cheers.) Allow me, in reference to the toast you have drunk, to say that it is an honour to represent men who will carry out and accomplish the objects this society has publicly declared it is its intention to fulfil. I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done me. To possess your confidence and deserve your good-feeling is one of the greatest objects of my life, and at all times it is to me a source of great gratification to find myself with you, and on occasions like the present I am happy that while I am performing a public duty I am also enjoying a private gratification. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bernard, M.P., also briefly responded, and several other toasts, principally of a local character, having been given, the proceedings terminated.

CONSERVATIVE REGISTRATION.

The hon. member for Peterborough has been recently addressing a meeting at Ruabon on the subject of the very laudable and strenuous efforts now being made by the Conservative party for the purpose of purifying the electoral register, and increasing the constitutional element amongst the constituencies of the country. The meeting had been called ostensibly to assist a number of cottage voters in defending their franchises against the objections raised by the Conservative agents; and Mr. Whalley thus discoursed on the occasion:—

I very readily attend this meeting, and am ready by every means in my power to resist and expose this system, which is nothing less than persecution. It happens fortunately for this country that we have a great number of small freeholders, who, when an election comes, cannot be coerced so easily as farm tenants, and we know that it is entirely to this class that we owe it that we return to Parliament one of the very few Liberal members for North Wales; no one can doubt that it is of the utmost importance to retain this comparative independence, and that this can only be done by maintaining the rights of these freeholders. I wish to make no imputations on any party or any individuals. I am only an elector here, like these men whose claims are disputed, and neither I nor any one else can know to which political party they may give their vote, but that independence which the Liberal party rely upon for support is, we well know, dreaded by what is called the Conservative party, and it is, I believe, from that party than these objections entirely arise. Into this, however, I will not enter further, the only point we have to consider being this—are these objections made for the purpose of harassing the claimants, and without any real ground; and, if so, is it not the duty of all who are, like these voters, independent, to come forward and assist them in their defence? I trust that such will be the general opinion; and I go further and say, that not only should we make this case known beyond the bounds of our own parish, and throughout the county, but that we should lay the foundation for an association that shall comprise every constituency in North Wales; for it is quite notorious that there is no part of the kingdom where illegitimate influence is carried to a greater extent than in the principality. What happened the other day in Merionethshire takes place at every election that I have ever heard of in this part of the principality; and having had good opportunities of comparing English and Welsh political contests I can say that some further protection for the Welsh voters, and some general organisation in the way of political insurance, are absolutely essential among us, and that it is only by such means that Wales can hope to be fairly represented in Parliament. It is not the object of this meeting to discuss politics, but merely to protect the cottage voters from an attempt wrongfully to deprive them of the franchise; and for my own part I do this with as much readiness, whether such voters are Liberals or Conservatives, their claim upon our sympathy being simply that they are independent; but there is one public question that I cannot abstain from bringing before you, because it justifies in my opinion the suggestion I have thrown out as to the extension of our league or organisation throughout North Wales. Every one knows that North Wales is Protestant to the heart—neither Roman Catholic nor Puseyite principles have any footing here. Remarkable as the principality is for its loyalty and freedom from crime and offences of all kinds, we point to the thorough Protestantism of the people and their repudiation of all priestly influence as the cause of it. I believe that if any question will rouse the ancient spirit of Wales it is the defence of religious liberty and Protestantism; and I am satisfied of this, that that question, ere long, will demand the attention of every man in England. The last session of Parliament has been remarkable in many respects. It has sanctioned the largest expenditure in time of peace that was ever known—viz., £76,000,000, and that for a system of administration which Mr. Gladstone describes as follows:—"Vacillation, uncertainties, costliness, extravagance, meanness, and all the conflicting vices that could be enumerated, are united in our present system." Such are the actual words used in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as I took them down. Parliament has acquiesced in the Peers assuming to themselves actually that control over this enormous revenue which they have long since virtually exercised, and that, too, by a violation of privilege not a whit greater than their conduct of last session—namely, through their nominees in the House of Commons. It has sanctioned thereby, as Lord John Russell alleged, a change in the constitution of the country. Such are some of the results of this notable session; but all this—momentous as I feel it to be—sinks in my estimation into insignificance in comparison with the conduct of Parliament in reference to Roman Catholic questions. For the first time these 300 years Parliament has recognised the doctrine, discipline, canons, laws, and usages of the Romish religion, and has given to Roman Catholic endowments, such as monasteries, nunneries, &c., greater facilities and protection in obtaining money for their purposes than have existed for centuries, or than now exist for any Protestant or other charitable purpose whatever. The Roman Catholic Charities Bill, which does all this, and attempted to do more, was supported by the Government, and though by the unceasing efforts of a few members, never exceeding 30 or 40, and sometimes reduced to 7 or 8, and by such efforts as brought down upon myself and a few others solemn censure for refusing to submit to a Roman Catholic and Puseyite majority, we did do something towards giving the country time to understand the state of this question; yet nothing can be more plain than that unless the Protestants of the kingdom make their voice heard with the same vigour and unanimity that the Roman Catholics have for some time past used, the most serious results must ensue. Hitherto we have considered that this was a parochial matter, and, indeed, a mere personal matter, and that although the Roman Catholics, as we have heard, have increased in number and in wealth, and Oxford was supplying to the Church of England a considerable contingent of Jesuits, under the name of Puseyites, we have looked upon this as not in any sense a Parliamentary question, or one that entered into politics; but I tell you, and everyone, that there is a very large and growing party already sufficiently powerful to influence any and every Government, whose paramount object it is to degrade Protestantism, and to raise Romanism to power and supremacy in the administration of our Government at home and in our colonies. An act was passed last session called the Party Emblems Act, by which it is declared illegal to celebrate those events by which Protestantism was established in Ireland, because such celebration is offensive to the Roman Catholics. I believe this extends to the commemoration of the Gunpowder Plot on the 5th of Nov., for the same reason. Her Majesty's birthday and accession might with exactly the same reason be passed over in silence, for the celebration of these events is not more identified with the present constitution, or more at variance with the principles of the Romanists, than the siege of Derry or the battle of the Boyne, by which successes it was that her Majesty's dynasty wields the sceptre of this kingdom. I know not what secrets of state or what indirect influence were brought to bear to bring about these results, but I know this, that it is high time the people of England awake themselves to the dangers which threaten their religious liberty and Protestant institutions; and, further, I know that I will never speak on public matters without making an effort for that end. Union and co-operation have often been effectual in resisting church rates in extreme cases, such as Mr. Gladstone indicates; they have even been brought to bear in the refusal to pay taxes; but whether such courses are in any case necessary or expedient there can be no doubt that they are both justifiable and necessary in order to resist such aggression as we witness now upon the rights of the cottage voters, and also such coercion and oppression as is habitually practised whenever a contested election takes place in Wales. Knowing that such appeal can be made to no part of the kingdom with such confidence as to the people of Wales, let us enter upon the task of protecting every independent voter, and that, too, without inquiring to what political party he may belong, relying as we may do upon his vote for the maintenance of Protestantism and the defence of our ancient rights and the constitution of the country. (Loud cheers.)

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday, in the City Hall, "To consider and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to the report of committee No. 3 of the Municipal Council of the 22nd day of September, 1860, and to investigate and decide upon all applications made for presentments for all things formerly authorised to be done by the sessions grand jury of the city of Dublin, in relation to fiscal matters, rates and cesses within the city of Dublin, and further to do all necessary acts upon or in relation to such applications in pursuance of the provisions of the "Dublin Improvement Act, 1849."

The meeting was summoned for one o'clock, but, as usual, a "house" did not assemble until long after that hour.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, in the chair.

Other members present—Aldermen Kinahan, J.P.; Curran, Reynolds, (John) J.P.; Lambert, J.P; Campbell, J.P.; Mackay, J.P.; Moylan, J.P.

Councillors Dunne, J.P.; M'Cann, Taggart, O'Neill, Kelsh, M'Veigh, Keating, Jude, M'Birney, J.P.; Trench, Casson, J.P.; Draper, Plunket, Whelan, Scally, Burke, Tracey, Chambers, Gray, J.P.; Hugh Kelly, Gavacan.

APPLICATIONS FOR PRESENTMENTS.

The Town Clerk read section 1 of the presentments, entitled "Salaries of Officers of the Quarter Sessions Court." The gross sum presented for under this section was £1,588, of which £1,100 was allocated to Charles Kernan, Esq., clerk of the peace of the county of the city of Dublin, for one year ending the 5th of January, 1862, pursuant to 12th and 13th Vic., c. 97, s. 54.

Mr. Kelsh called attention to Mr. Kernan's salary. He believed that the original salary was but £800, which was raised to £1,100 in pursuance of some understanding with the former clerk of the peace. He wished to know was it the intention of the Corporation to continue this increased annual stipend to Mr. Kernan? Even £800 a year was, in his opinion a very high figure, (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Curran said the council had no discretion in the matter. The act of Parliament fixed the amount.

Mr. Whelan observed on the mode in which the acts previous to the 18 and 19 Vic. had provided for the payment of the salary of the clerk of the peace, with the view of showing that the Corporation had not been sufficiently alive to the interests of the citizens when they accepted the transfer of the powers of the grand jury, by whom the salary was heretofore paid.

Lord Mayor—I beg your pardon: you are going into old Acts of Parliament that have nothing to do with the subject under consideration. The whole matter is regulated by 12 and 13 Vic., chap. 97, sec. 52.

Alderman Curran—We have no discretion.

Mr. Whelan said he would not have alluded to the subject, but for the observations of Mr. Kelsh.

The Lord Mayor called on the Town Clerk to read the section in question.

The section was accordingly read, from which it appeared that the stated salary was £800 per annum, and that the clerk of thr peace was also allowed a sum of £250 per annum for chief clerk; £75 a year for a second clerk; and £75 for incidental expenses.

Alderman Reynolds said that the Corporation received into the borough fund, fees sufficient to cover nearly the entire expense of the office. (No, no.)

Town Clerk—Only £200.

Mr. Whelan was proceeding to make some further observations.

Lord Mayor—As many as are of opinion that section No. 1 shall pass say "Aye;" those of the contrary opinion say "No."

The motion was declared carried.

The Town Clerk next read section 2, "Tradesmen's accounts, &c."

Section No. 2 also contained other charges, which made the total amount £68 16s. 4d. This section and section 3, "Fees to officers, £161 9s. 10d.;" section 4, "Miscellaneous, £57 19s.;" section 5, "Cost of collection, £47 3s. 4d.;" were unanimously passed.

The total amount of the presentments passed, deducting savings out of the sums presented for last year, was £1,887 19s. 2d.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON, BART.

A report was read from Committee No. 1 for confirmation, in reference to the site of the proposed monument to the late Sir Philip Crampton. The committee recommended that it should be erected according to the design of Mr. Kirk, at the south side of Carlisle-bridge, on the place at present occupied by the lamps.

Mr. French moved the adoption of the report. He considered that the proposed monument would be a great ornament to that portion of the city.

Alderman Curran seconded the motion. He was of opinion that the decision deliberately arrived at by the committee should not be lightly disregarded.

Alderman J. Reynolds, while he yielded to no man in his anxiety to do honour to the memory of Sir Philip Crampton, could not vote for the recommendation contained in the report. The monument, if erected at the south side of Carlisle-bridge, would prove a nuisance in place of an ornament. (Hear, hear.) He suggested the Rotundo end of Sackville-street as a more suitable place than the one sanctioned by the committee.

Alderman Lambert was opposed to the report.

Alderman Kinahan also expressed his dissent.

Finally, an amendment, moved by Alderman Reynolds and seconded by Alderman Lambert, "That report be referred back to the committee for reconsideration," was carried, Mr. French alone dissenting.

A report was also read from Committee No. 1 for confirmation, recommending the tenders of the painters named for certain supplies and work be accepted.

The report was passed unanimously.

The next report read was from the Council Chambe Committee, in which it was stated that they had accepted the tender of Mr. Jones for £280, for the upholstering of the remodelled Council Chamber.

Alderman Reynolds moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Draper seconded the motion.

Mr. Whelan complained that the committee had incurred £100 useless expense in the remodelling of the Council Chamber, by rejecting the tender of one of the largest ratepayers in the city.

Mr. French said that the gentlemen who had sent in their tenders for doing the upholstering work had complained the committee did not treat them fairly. They had not accepted the lowest tender, and the invitation to competition was practically a farce. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor said, the committee, in selecting Mr. Jones, did so because they believed they would get from him proper materials, for which they were willing to pay a fair price.

Dr. Gray reprobated strongly the insinuations of corruption and partiality contained in the observations of Mr. French. If he had a charge of that description to make, he should call a special meeting for the purpose, and not attempt by a side wind to destroy the reputation of the Council. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor put the motion, that the report be confirmed, which he declared carried.

Mr. French called for a division, when there appeared 24 for, and 1 against the report.

The Lord Mayor—Upon my word, it is a crying grievance to have our time taken up in this way. One gentleman persists in a course which is opposed to the sense of the entire Council, and I call upon the members on both sides of the house to mark their disapprobation of such conduct.

Mr. French—There are only 24 members.

Lord Mayor—I request, sir, you will resume your seat.

The remaining reports on the notice paper were then disposed of, which principally referred to matters of detail.

Alderman Reynolds, in withdrawing his notice of motion, asking for the appointment of a committee to frame bye-laws which would invest the Lord Mayor with more adequate means for the suppression of disorderly conduct on the part of members of the Council, congratulated the members on the marked improvement which had taken place in the mode of conducting their debates. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Curran here made some observations which were inaudible.

Alderman Reynolds would not be interrupted by the jibing observations of the learned Alderman.

Alderman Curran—I deny, in the strongest language which I can make use of, that I interrupted Alderman Reynolds in a jibing manner.

Alderman Reynolds—You did it in a jeering manner.

Alderman Curran—That is a flat untruth. (Cries of "Order, order.")

Lord Mayor—I will leave the chair altogether if such language be indulged in.

Alderman Reynolds considered he was justified in using the expression he did, and would not withdraw it.

Alderman Curran—I say you were not justified, and I don't care that (snapping his fingers) whether you do or not. (Order, order.)

The Lord Mayor said both gentlemen were out of order and should not proceed further with this discussion.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

On the motion of Alderman Reynolds, seconded by Mr. M'Birney, the following resolution was adopted:—That the minute of Council of the 17th of August last, made upon reading the notification of the appointment of a deputy, by J. C. Coffey, Esq., one of the borough assessors, be rescinded."

The Lord Mayor congratulated the Council on having disposed of all the arrears of business on the paper, which would render the meeting called for Monday next unnecessary.

Alderman Reynolds asked his lordship whether any steps had been taken with reference to the appointment of a new Lord Mayor?

The Lord Mayor said he heard nothing on the subject.

Alderman Lambert observed that as Alderman Reynolds appeared to be in a penitent spirit, he might, perhaps, withdraw his pledge resolution.

Alderman Reynolds—Indeed, I will do no such thing.

The Council then adjourned.

CORN EXCHANGE BUILDINGS COMPANY.

The annual general assembly of proprietors was held at the board-room of the Corn Exchange, at one o'clock on yesterday—

J. C. COLVILLE, Esq., in the chair.

The directors' report for the past year was read and adopted, after which two resolutions were successively proposed and carried unanimously, to the effect that a dividend of £3 per share, and a bonus of £1 per share, both free of income tax, be paid to the proprietary. Fifteen members to act as directors for the ensuing year were then balloted for, and James Haughton, Esq., being called to the second chair, the meeting separated.

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, was the time announced by advertisement for holding the fifteenth half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company, at their office, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ended the 30th of June, 1860. In consequence, however, of the number of shareholders required by Act of Parliament to form a meeting not being present, the meeting adjourned. The following is the report which the directors purposed laying before the shareholders at the meeting:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors submit the half-yearly statement of traffic receipts and disbursements to the 30th June last, which will favourably contrast with the corresponding half year of 1859. Revenue:—For 1859, £1,515 14s 11d; 1860, £1,523 15s 3d. Disbursements:—For 1859, £1,558 11s 5d; 1860, £1,327 13s 8d.

The directors are entering into an arrangement with Mr. P. W. Power, one of the landlords of Tramore, by which he will be bound to erect several first-class houses on his ground adjacent to the company's terminus, at Tramore, one of which is already commenced; the result cannot fail to be ultimately beneficial to the railway.

The directors, while exercising a careful watchfulness over the working expenses, have not been unmindful of maintaining the line in good order. The engineer's report will be found satisfactory on this head, to which the directors beg to refer.

The summer traffic has been much interfered with by the unusual weather of the past season.

The accounts are made up and audited as required by the act.

JAMES DOMBRAIN, Chairman.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—The way and works are all in good order. During the ensuing winter months it will be necessary to strengthen some of the embankments, and remove decayed timber from the permanent way, to ensure its continued stability.

The buildings in connection with the railway are in good repair.

The passenger carriages are in fair working order.

In the locomotive department new tires have been supplied to the driving wheels of one engine; similar ones are required for another. The third engine is at present unserviceable, from an accident to the crank axle of the driving wheels which has broken. This I can only attribute to the axle being made of unfit material, it being only in use for three years.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES TARRANT, Engineer.

OPENING OF THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, CURRAGH CAMP.

On Wednesday (26th instant) this new and highly attractive house of worship was publicly opened and dedicated to the service of Almighty God, for the especial use of the Wesleyan soldiers quartered at this camp. According to announcement, the special train, which, thanks to the directors of this excellent line, was liberally arranged for the occasion, left Kingsbridge Terminus at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., and conveyed a large company to the Curragh, in time for the first service. They were joined by many from almost all the towns of this district of country, and made, with the friends in this locality, such a congregation as immediately filled the house. Both at the noon service and that held at six o'clock p.m., the Rev. Thomas T. N. Hull was the preacher. His discourses were never-to-be-forgotten master-pieces of sacred eloquence. The sense of congruity is highly grateful to the mind: so we felt while listening to that brilliant and impressive language, which was so well suited to the time and place, and of which the aim evidently was to set faithfully forth the truths of the everlasting Gospel. There was also a personal fitness in the man that could not be overlooked. How appropriate that this church, provided as it is by voluntary effort for the purpose already stated, should be opened by one who is the son of a British military officer of high rank, and who himself, as a Wesleyan minister, has done good service in our garrisons at home and abroad, as well as in the ordinary sphere of duty. There were present also on the platform the Rev. John F. Mathews, secretary of the conference; Rev. Jesse Pilden, general superintendent of missions, &c.; with the Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Scott, Gibson M'Millen, and Samuel Patterson, the appointed chplain, all of whom assisted in the services.

At two o'clock adjournment was made to a most recherche *dejeuner*, served by Mr. Tulton, of the firm of Chiddell and Co., in two large marquees. Afterwards the company sallied forth to see the camp, to tread the green sod, and to inhale the bracing air of our noble Curragh, over which the sun was beaming gloriously. Indeed the fine weather so providentially vouchsafed vastly enhanced the day's enjoyment. With the interval thus pleasantly filled up, the time for the evening worship soon came round, and was punctually attended to. All being concluded about eight o'clock, the assembly dispersed, the fair moon being as amiable now as had been the ruler of the day, so that safely and pleasantly we journeyed back, the train arriving in very good time at the terminus. It was eminently a good day in every respect—the weather, attendance, services, collections, &c., all were good. The church itself was the subject of universal admiration. Its style is Gothic, boldly outlined, and carefully wrought in detail. The material employed is chiefly iron, galvanised and corrugated; and one cannot fail to be impressed by the combination of architectural beauty and engineering skill, strength and lightness, and chastity of ornament displayed in its construction. We observed, also, that a residence of similar material is being erected for the chaplain. The whole will have been done with immense rapidity, in the almost incredibly short space of six weeks. This work is every way worthy of the age of the Crystal Palace, and reflects the highest credit on the enterprising and spirited contractor, Samuel J. Vivian, Esq., of the Lucan Iron Works.—*From a Correspondent.*

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Wyse.)

Michael Carroll, a pauper inmate of the South Dublin Union Workhouse, was charged by Patrick O'Brien, agriculturist to the board, for assaulting him in the boardroom of the workhouse, and using threatening language towards him, on Thursday. He was also charged, by Wardmaster Heffernan, with setting fire to one of the beds in one of the sleeping-rooms of the house, between twelve and one o'clock, on the 27th instant, thereby endangering the lives of the inmates; and, in a third case, for attempting to stab an inmate, named John Kelly, in the dormitory, on the same occasion.—He was sent for trial at city sessions on each of the charges.

Mary Kennedy and Ellen Barton, inmates of the South Dublin Union, were charged with insubordinate conduct on Wednesday, in refusing to act as they were ordered by the officers, and doing what they were prohibited from doing. Burton was sent to jail for a month, and Kennedy for a fortnight.

Bridget Connor was brought up in custody, charged with stealing a shawl, the property of Bridget M'Donagh, at Lower Leeson-street, on the 15th instant. The article was stolen from the pantry. The prisoner was, at the time, employed about the place as a charwoman, and she pawned the shawl the same evening in the office of Mr. White, 17, Winetavern-street, for 8s.—The case was sent for trial at city sessions.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT LONDON—FRIDAY.

INTERESTING TO HUSBANDS.

Ford *v.* Sir David F. Cunningham, Bart.

This was an action for £10 19s 6d for goods sold and delivered. The defendant paid £3 13s 6d into court, and pleaded "never indebted" as to the remainder. The action had been brought in the Court of Exchequer, and sent here to be tried. Mr. T. Atkinson, in opening, said this case showed the folly of husbands attempting to please the tastes of their wives in articles of dress. He knew from experience what a hopeless job it was, and therefore he never attempted it. (Laughter.) Mr. Robinson (who appeared for the defendant) said if his learned friend were going to give evidence, he should have to cross-examine him on the point. (Renewed laughter.)—Mr. Atkinson objected to that, as they were not on an equality, he having a large family and great experience, and Mr. Robinson not having those advantages. (Laughter.) He then went on to state that Mr. Ford kept a shawl and mantle warehouse in Oxford-street, and the defendant was a gentleman of great wealth, at Cosham, near Portsmouth. In the month of May he called at plaintiff's shop, and purchased articles to the amount of £10 19s 6d, on the understanding that if any of them did not suit they were to be exchanged for anything else Lady Cunningham and her daughter might select. The goods were sent to plaintiff's hotel late that night, but he had gone to bed. An invoice was left with them, and the messenger was told to call next morning for the money. When he went Sir David had left town for his country seat. A few days afterwards Lady Cunningham returned all the goods except two cloth jackets which she was desirous of paying for. The plaintiff refused to take back the goods as returned goods, but was willing to exchange them for anything else. A long correspondence ensued, in which Lady Cunningham agreed to purchase goods at the plaintiff's to the amount of £10 9s 6d when she came to town, to which the plaintiff did not object, but in the meantime requested payment of the full amount, and offered to give a credit note for the difference which should be the same as cash at his establishment. This was declined; and a court of law was resorted to.—Mr. Robinson contended that the goods were taken on approval, and therefore the defendant had not broken his contract. Even admitting the sale to be absolute, his client would be bound to purchase to the amount specified, but then he ought to be allowed a reasonable time, and until that time had elapsed he had not broken his contract.—Mr. T. Atkinson contended that the contract was to pay on delivery.—The learned Judge left it to the jury to say what the terms of the contract were.—The jury retired, and after an absence of an hour and a half, they were brought into court, when the Foreman stated there was not the slightest chance of their agreeing to a verdict, one juryman being in favour of the defendant. They were then discharged.

MANSION-HOUSE.

A STOLEN £500 NOTE.—On Wednesday, John Thomas Richardson, a well-dressed man, 23 years of age, living at 1, Little Anchor-street, Bethnal-green, was placed at the bar, in custody of Serjeant Funnell, a detective police-officer, and charged before the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house, on suspicion of having stolen a £500 note of the Bank of England, the property of Mr. Henry Moore, residing at Liverpool. The prisoner was described in the charge sheet as a "dealer," and upon him when he was apprehended were found, among other articles, 116 diamonds, an emerald, 17 guard chains, 4 seal keys, a gold watch and chain, a ring, a £5 Bank of England note, and £6 16s 8d in other money.—Mr. Richard Mullens, solicitor to the Association of Bankers for the Prevention and Detection of Fraud, attended to prosecute the charge. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Beard.—Mr. Mullens addressing the bench, said he was there to prefer a charge against the prisoner on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a £500 note at Liverpool, in November last. The prisoner, he added, was taken into custody on Tuesday, at a merchant's place of business in Cornhill, and his (Mr. Mullen's) only object now was to obtain the sanction of the Lord Mayor for his being remitted by the police authorities to Liverpool, where the robbery was committed, in order to be dealt with by the magistrates there.—Mr. Henry Moore, examined by Mr. Mullens, said—I am a grocer, and live at 6, Green-lane, Old Swan, Liverpool, to which house I have only recently removed. Before that I resided at 36, Sandstone-road. On the 9th November last I had in my house, among other money, three £500 Bank of England notes, which I kept in a drawer in my bedroom. The notes were put there in a bag with other money on that day. I had occasion on the evening of that day to go to the bag, and I perceived the notes were gone. I immediately forwarded directions to the Bank of England to have the notes stopped. [Shown a bank-note for £500, numbered 56,408.] But for the number, I could not identify that note as one of the three. I heard nothing more of the notes until a telegraphic message came down to me yesterday, in Liverpool, from the Bank of England. The drawer in which I kept them was locked, and had been forced open, and from £65 to £70 in gold taken out of it, besides the three £500 notes. I put the matter into the hands of the police on the same evening.—Mr. Beard declined to ask the witness any questions. William Barnard Butler, clerk to Messrs. Doxat and Co., 51, Old Broad-street, merchants, identified the £500 note produced, and which had been shown to the previous witness, as one which he (witness) received from the house Mocquard and Co., of Berne, in Switzerland, correspondents of the firm. He also produced two letters which had been received from the same correspondents, stating the circumstances under which the note came into their possession. [These letters were not read.]—Mr. Richard Mullens deposed—I am a solicitor. Yesterday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, I went into the counting-house of Messrs. Samuel Montagu, bullion merchants, in Cornhill, and there saw the prisoner, in whose presence I received from one of the firm 28 foreign bank-notes, amounting together to 815 Prussian thalers. The whole of those notes were described in a letter I hold in my hand (one of the two referred to by the proceeding witnesses).—Mr. Beard objected to the letter being read. Mr. Mullens waived the reading of it, remarking—I am only now laying the foundation for a case; we are not at present engaged in trying the prisoner, but if Mr. Beard will consent to a remand, I will engage to have the gentleman who wrote the letter brought here from Berne. I have (continuing his deposition) received information, which I believe to be true, from the house in Berne that the whole of the notes I produce were given in exchange for the £500 note spoken to by the witness, Mr. Moore, and I believe I can connect the prisoner with the notes so exchanged. It is of no use concealing the matter. I have reason to know that some person has exchanged this £500 note at Berne, and received as part of the change the notes which I hold in my hand.—Cross-examined by Mr. Beard—I have a reason for saying I believe the prisoner can be connected with the exchange of the notes. I have also reason to know that the prisoner has been out of this country since the robbery was committed, but I decline at present to say why I believe that he has.—By the Lord Mayor—The prisoner went to the counting-house of Messrs. Samuel and Montagu, in Cornhill, on Tuesday, to change the identical notes I have now in my possession.—Mr. Beard, on behalf of the prisoner, submitted that, if he was to be presumed to have a guilty knowledge that the notes were the produce of a stolen note from the mere circumstance of his taking them to be exchanged at a bullion merchant's, such a charge might be any day made against the Lord Mayor himself, or any other honourable man, if circumstances should take him to such a place on a similar errand. He contended that there was not the slightest evidence that the man at the bar was concerned in the robbery spoken to by the witness Moore, or that the £500 note in question was ever in his possession.—Mr. Mullens said he could carry the case against the prisoner much further than he had done if it was thought necessary by his lordship that he should do so. He would state what account the prisoner himself gave of the transaction, if that would be any satisfaction to Mr. Beard. He might add that the note was exchanged at Berne for £200 in gold, some French and English notes, and Prussian notes.—Mr. Beard said he understood the prisoner gave an account as to how he came by them. Mr. Mullens said that was so, and he should like to state to the court what the prisoner really did say on the subject.—The Lord Mayor said he thought Mr. Mullens had laid the foundation for a case against the prisoner, which would justify him in sending him to Liverpool to be dealt with there by the local magistrates, within whose jurisdiction the robbery was said to have been committed. The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

LAMBETH POLICE-COURT.

WHOLESALE FRAUD AND IMPOSITION.—At the Lambeth Police-court, on Wednesday, after the night charges had been disposed of, James William Howell, who stood remanded on various charges of fraud and imposition practised by him in his self-assumed character of secretary to the Society for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, was again placed at the bar before Mr. Elliott for further examination. Mr. Pollard, from the office of the Solicitor to the Treasury, attended to prosecute, and having stated to the magistrate the particulars of the charges he intended to bring against the prisoner, said that after calling two or three witnesses he should have to apply to his worship for a further remand, as it might be found necessary to call Mr. Edwin James as a witness, and, as was well known, that learned gentleman was out of town. Sir Richard Bethell, on whom, as well as on Mr. James and Mr. Apsley Pellatt, the prisoner had given written orders, was also out of town, and therefore he (Mr. Pollard) should require a further remand.—Mr. G. P. Meaden, proprietor of the *Clapham Gazette*, and residing in High-street, Clapham, said that on Monday, the 17th inst., the prisoner called on him, and, representing himself as the secretary to the Society for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, handed in a printed slip like that produced, and inquired what his charge would be for 13 insertions as advertisements? He (witness) asked him if he was aware that his publication was monthly and not weekly, and the prisoner replied that he was not; that it had been given to him as a weekly, but as Parliament would not sit for six months he wished to know what the charge for that time would be? He told him fifty shillings, and he gave a written order on Sir R. Bethell for that amount, and represented that Sir Richard was both chairman and treasurer to the society, and that Mr. Edwin James was deputy chairman. The prisoner said he had two objects in coming to his (witness') neighbourhood—the one was to give him the advertisements, and the other was to procure a room for the purpose of holding the society's meetings, and he commissioned him (Mr. Meaden) to procure him a room suitable for such occasions, and where Sir Richard Bethell would attend as chairman. The prisoner next presented to him the list of subscribers produced, and asked him to subscribe to the funds of the society, and he put his name down for five shillings, which he paid him. The prisoner gave his address as 15 and 16, Portsmouth Chambers, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn, and said he was to communicate with him there, but he had not seen nor heard from him until he was in custody. The order given by the prisoner had not been paid, and the witness should not have parted with his five shillings if he had not believed the representations made by him of Sir R. Bethell and Mr. Edwin James to be true.—Mr. Andrew Tempany, the occupier of the houses No. 15 and 16, Portsmouth Chambers, Portsmouth-street, Lincoln's-inn, said that on the 27th of August the prisoner took an office on the ground floor of Portsmouth Chambers for the use of the Society for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, of which he said he was the secretary. The prisoner came backwards and forwards for a week, when he disappeared, and had not been seen there since.—Mr. Frederick Gibbons, one of the clerks to Sir Richard Bethell, deposed that he had every reason to believe, both from his own knowledge and also from a communication which he had had from Sir Richard, that he was not the chairman, the treasurer, or in any way whatever connected with the Society for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, or any such society, and knew nothing whatever of the prisoner.—Mr. Jas. Cox, landlord of the Oakley Rooms, Manor-street, Chelsea, said that on Saturday, the 15th of September, the prisoner called on him, and said he had been sent to him by the editor of one of the local papers. He represented himself as the secretary to the Society for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, and engaged his room for thirteen nights for the meetings of the society, saying that Sir R. Bethell, Mr. Edwin James, and all the principal clergy of the district would meet. The prisoner gave him a written order on Mr. Haniford, of No. 5, Sherborne, King William-street, City, for the payment of 13 guineas, and he (witness) gave the prisoner half a guinea, and paid it at the time as the subscription to the society. On going to receive the money, he found the house in Sherbourne-lane closed and under repair, and from inquiries he made in the neighbourhood, he ascertained that no person of the name of Haniford had occupied it, or any part of it for years.—Mr. Elliott, the publisher of a local paper in Oxford-street, said that on the 8th of this month the prisoner called on him and gave him a written order on W. Haynes, Esq., of Abchurch-lane, Cannon-street, for £4 12s. for advertising &c. The witness paid him a guinea subscription towards the society. He had not been able to find out Mr. Haynes, and had therefore been defrauded of a guinea by the prisoner's misrepresentations.—Mr. Pollard here said he had a number of other and similar charges against the prisoner, but he should not just then call further witnesses, but request his worship to remand the prisoner to a future day, when he should have charges of a more serious nature, involving acts of forgery, to bring against him.—The Prisoner, when asked if he wished to say anything in reply to the charge, replied that in the absence of his solicitor he should at present decline saying anything, and was remanded to a future day, Mr. Elliott refusing to accept bail.

Irish Fairs.

CLONES, CO. MONAGHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CLONES, THURSDAY.—The fair of this town, to-day, was a very large one, but the quality of the stock exhibited was not so good as was shown at our last. There were many buyers on the green, but business was rather slack, and figures on the fall. There was a small show of fat cattle; the best quality fetched 6d, the inferior 4½d per lb. Dry stock brought from £6 to £10 per head; strippers from £6 to £9 each, and springers from £8 to £16 each. Milkers brought from £8 to £14 and £15 per head. Stores brought from £11 to £14, for three year olds; from £7 to £11 for two-year olds, and from £2 10s to £4 and £6 each for yearlings, and those of a year and a half. In the sheep and pig fairs the show was rather small. Good sheep brought from £2 5s to £3 (wethers); ewe sheep sold at from £1 15s to £2 10s each; hoggetts brought from 30s to 45s each; mutton rated at from 6½d to 7d per lb.; lambs brought from 20s to 35s per head. Good bacon brought 60s on the foot; smaller pigs brought a proportionate figure.

NEWTOWNBARRY FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WEDNESDAY.—This fair was well attended with stock, but not with buyers; consequently, cattle had to give way, and I must report a fall of 10s a head, with a good many left unsold. Springers were scarce, and ruled from £9 to £13; good-conditioned bullocks were the only description in demand; aged ones sold freely, at from £9 to £11; two-year-old heifers, from £6 to £10; yearlings, from £3 to £6. Sheep high, particularly for breed; good ewes could not be bought under 42s, inferior from 25s upwards. Pigs were plenty, bacon selling at 58s per cwt.; stores from 25s to 40s; suckers from 12s to 18s. I am sorry to say all the potatoes are very much diseased, but there is still a prospect of saving a good many, provided the weather takes up.

ROMANCE IN CHINA.—In a village near the town of Niche, not far from the Balkens, there lived some eight years ago a Bulgarian family, consisting of the parents and of a son and daughter. The latter, having reached the age of 16, married, and went to live with her husband in a distant village; and about the same time the son, whose name was Yanko, and who had attained the age of manhood, proceeded to Constantinople to seek his fortune. Yanko, not entertaining much affection for his parents, who had not treated him kindly, did not trouble himself to communicate with them, and six years passed away without their hearing of him. One day last month, whilst the daughter, whose name is Maritzka, was engaged in household affairs in the midst of her children, a dog which she had brought from her parents began barking joyfully, and at the same moment a handsome young man, covered with dust, as if he had been long walking, entered, and clasping her in his arms, cried out, "I am Yanko, your brother!" He was so changed that she did not at first recognise him; but when after a time she was satisfied that he really was her relative, she welcomed him with great joy, and her children clustered round him. He distributed among the children some little presents which he had brought from Constantinople, inquired after his parents, and related his adventures. He then arranged with his sister to sleep in her house that night, and to go the next day to his parents, who continued to live in their village, and he said that in order to surprise them he would enter their cottage, and ask for hospitality, without saying who he was. The next day he set out, but it was evening before he reached the village in which his parents lived. He went straight to their house and knocked at the door. His mother opened it to him, he begged for a night's hospitality, and, according to the custom of the country, she bade him enter. She did not recognise him, neither did his father, who came in shortly after. He conversed with them for some time, without making himself known, and retired to rest. "Do you remark," said the woman to her husband (the man afterwards related what took place), "that he has a belt apparently well filled with gold pieces? And," she added significantly, "why should we lose such a favourable opportunity of enriching ourselves." "He is our guest," answered the husband, who understood what she meant. "What does that matter?" cried she. "Our son must now be of his age!" remarked the man. "Talk not of him!" replied the woman; "he is no doubt dead, since we have not heard of him for so long!" After some discussion the woman, who exercised great ascendancy over her husband, obtained his consent to murder and rob the stranger. Accordingly, in the dead of night, she stole into the latter's room, and killed him by blows from a hatchet; and then she possessed herself of the belt, containing his little treasure. The next day her daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren arrived full of joy. "Well," cried the former, the moment she entered the house, "did you recognise him?" "Recognise him—who?" exclaimed the mother, turning deadly pale. "Why, Yanko, your son—my brother!" The mother raised a piercing cry, and fell senseless. "Wretch!" cried the father, in great agitation, "what have you done? Did I not speak to you of our son?" The daughter saw that something strange had occurred, and she asked, "What has become of my brother?" "He is there," answered the father, pointing to a chamber. Meritzka rushed in, and saw the dead body of her brother. The crime soon became known in the village, and the principal inhabitants arrested the whole family, and conveyed them to Niche. Shortly after the Grand Vizier, who was making a visit of inspection in the province, arrived in the town, and on hearing an account of the affair, he ordered the woman and her husband to be brought to trial, and that the sister and her family should be released. The trial took place before a tribunal composed partly of Mussulmans and partly of Christians. The husband was acquitted, and the woman was condemned to death. A question arose as to the manner in which the sentence should be carried out. All the judges, except one, proposed hanging, but the one, the Greek Bishop of the district, to which community the criminal belonged, represented that his church interdicts the hanging or decapitation of women, and he therefore requested that she might be cast alive into boiling tar! The Grand Vizier, however, who was appealed to, pronounced for hanging, and she was executed in the presence of a large crowd.—*Gazette des Tribunaux*.

TREES LIKE COMMUNITIES.—For there is a strange coincidence in this between trees and communities of men. When the community is small, people fall more easily into their places, and take, each in his place, a firmer standing than can be obtained by the individuals of a great nation. The members of a vast community are separately weaker, as an aspen or elm leaf is thin, tremulous, and directionless, compared with the spear-like setting and firm substance of a rhododendron or laurel leaf. The laurel and rhododendron are like the Athenian or Florentine republics; the aspen like England, strong trunk enough when put to proof, and very good for making cartwheels of, but shaking pale with epidemic panic at every breeze. Nevertheless, the aspen has the better of the great nation, in that if you take it bough by bough, you shall find the gentle law of respect and room for each other truly observed by the leaves in such broken way as they can manage it; but in the nation you find every one scrambling for his neighbour's place.—*Modern Painters: by John Ruskin.*

VISCOUNT CRICHTON—HIS APPROACHING MAJORITY.—On the 16th proximo, Viscount Crichton, the heir of the Earl of Erne, will come of age, and great preparations are being made at Crom Castle to celebrate the auspicious event with the highest *eclat*. All the tenants of the noble earl, and, we understand, two hundred other guests, are invited to Crom to share in the festivities of the occasion. We doubt not that the assemblage will be a great and imposing affair. The family of Lord Erne have long borne the character of kind and improving landlords; he himself is particularly so; and we doubt not that the young nobleman about to be welcomed to man's estate will prove no exception to the traditional reputation of his race.—*Impartial Reporter.*

Holloway's Pills.—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation are the consequences of dyspepsia or indigestion. The Pills soon give tone to the stomach, renovate the digestive powers, purify the blood, and give strength to the whole system. Sluggishness of the body and depression of the mind are succeeded by cheerful activity of the physical and mental functions. [illegible] of the parent of so many evils, and is so common, so almost universal a complaint, that it is a great blessing that such a remedy as this invaluable medicine should have been discovered. No one need long suffer from indigestion with these Pills at hand.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by an *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other fails [illegible].
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A Set from £4. All Operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH,
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Bradford—September 25, at 33, St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford, Grenadier Guards, of a son.

Cronin—September 25, at York-terrace, Queenstown, the wife of James D. Cronin, M.D., Surgeon H.M.S. Building, of a son.

Duff—At Nairn, the wife of Major R. W. Duff, Depot Battalion, Aberdeen, of a daughter.

Moore—September 28, at Newcastle, the wife of Ignatius Moore, Esq., of a son.

Sparrow—July 27, at Woodbine Villa, Wellington, Nilgiris, East Indies, the wife of George W. Pennington Sparrow, Esq., M.D., 3rd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles (*see Pickering*) of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Kingsbury and Harrison—September 24, in Monkstown Church, by the Rev. Albert Irwin Macdonogh, LL.B., T.C.D., cousin of the bride, James Compton Kingsbury, Esq., C.E., son of John Kingsbury, Esq., Vicar Choral of Cashel Cathedral, to Catherine Alice, second daughter of the late Richard Talbot Harrison, Esq., of Monte View, county Roscommon.

Lest and Carlisle—August 2, at Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, by special licence, John Knox Lest, Esq., surgeon, H.M. Cape Mounted Riflemen, to Louisa Mary, second daughter of Frederick Carlisle, Esq., Fairlawn, Grahamstown.

DEATHS.

Finlay—Sept. 26, in Parkgate-street, Dublin, Hamilton Finlay, Esq., Paymaster of her Majesty's 56th Regiment. Mr. Finlay occupied, for several years, a high and confidential post in the army agency firm of Sir Edward Borough, Armit, & Co. He was respected by all who knew him, and beloved by a widely-extended circle of attached friends, for his sterling integrity, warmth of heart, and unaffected amiability of manners.

Jenkins—Sept. [illegible], at Brooklawn, Arthur Percival, second son of Edward W. Jenkins, Esq., of infantine cholera, aged two years.

Magee—Sept. 28th, at 31, Lincoln-place, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. Edward Magee, for upwards of 40 years the faithful superintendent of Mr. Roper's dairy, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, SEPTEMBER 28.—ARRIVED—Clarence, Dantzic, sleepers and lathwood; Active, Chester, bricks; Druid, Liverpool, stone; Hannah, bricks; Amity, Chester, bricks; Mary, Chester, bricks; Minnie, Runcorn, salt; Leven, Fleetwood, pipes; Sarah Jane, Chester, bricks; Petrel, Lerwick, fish; Tondergre, Wick, herrings; Henry, Liverpool, wheat; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Belfast, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Eagle (s), Liverpool, goods—22 colliers.

SAILED—British Merchant, St. Ubes; Mars (s), Wexford, goods; Eagle (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Duke of Cambridge (s), Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPT. 29.
Morning, 10h 16m. Evening, 10h 41m.

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